

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

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AIR FREIGHTERS SHOW TREND OF FORD INTEREST

Looks Toward Giant Ships,
Not "Sky Flivver," in De-
velopment Program

CORRESPONDENT GETS "CLOSE-UP" OF WORK

Test Flight Gives New Con-
cept of Progress—Lines
Count 1,000,000 Miles

Henry Ford is preparing to play
as great a part in aviation as he
has in the motorcar industry. His
plans, as he outlined them to a staff
correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR are appearing in
this newspaper in three articles, of
which the following is the last.

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEARBORN, Mich.—Henry Ford
expects to build a monster airplane
in which the passengers will ride in
the wings. For the development of
such a "ship" he possesses a practi-
cal foundation in the Ford Metal Air-
planes which are now carrying pas-
sengers, freight, mail and Ford parts
over the lines operated by the affili-
ated Ford companies or clockwork
schedules.

Through the courtesy of William
B. Mayo, official of the Stout Air-
ways Company, which is identified
with the Ford interests, I recently
had an opportunity to judge the
worth of this foundation through an
informal trip in a standard "freight"
machine that is carrying mail and
motorcar parts from Dearborn to
Chicago on a regular daily run.

Mr. Ford, the day before, had given
me his vision of the airplane of the
future, and I have seen for myself
the huge all-metal planes being
manufactured in the Ford airplane
factory where one is turned out each
fortnight, with the prospect of
doubling production soon to keep up
with orders; but this trip shows ex-
actly the kind of actual operating
experience that Mr. Ford is ac-
cumulating over various routes for
the time when his proposed larger
ships will take the air.

Like a Railway Station

The Dearborn airplane depot is
located on one end of the Ford air-
port, which is second in size only to
the Tempelhof field at Berlin. It is
a cosy little station with chem-
icals and magazines, and one walks
through half expecting to find rail-
ways.

There is a durable monoplane, bus-
ily drumming its three propellers,
and giving an idea of its extra-
ordinary size by the way it dwarfs a
small truck beside it. The truck can
run under one mighty metal wing
without touching.

Metal on wings, sides and body is
corrugated, increasing its strength
100 times. There is nothing static
about corrugated metal, and in fact
this giant looks as though it had been
hammered together out of spare
sheets of metal roofing, but all the
same it has a substantial and reas-
sing look to an amateur air
traveler. If they can make things like
this fly, one reflects, then they ought
to be able to make them safe! One
sees that this is not heavy tin or
steel but duralumin.

This giant bird all told, one in-
formant declared, weighs no more
than a Lincoln car. Dural is the
metal that man has taught to fly. It
is the cardboard metal—or at any
rate, it feels no heavier than card-
board though it has three times
the strength of structural steel. The
best place to get a knowledge of
the remarkable substance is in the
Ford airplane factory. Pieces of
it lie about, and one can lift up a
giant girder with one hand, and per-
form other extraordinary feats of ap-
parent strength. But now it is time
to start.

The pilot and assistant are sitting
in front, in a separate compartment.
I find myself in the body of the ma-
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would naturally provoke other alliances, thus dividing the League into hostile camps.

Mr. Rutgers therefore warned the security committee to closely examine model treaties of this kind. Treaties for the renunciation of war between two states, formerly enemies, and the submission of all disputes to arbitration or conciliation or both, are, of course, of quite a different character. As Dr. Ridell, Canada, said, all separate agreements must be very closely examined to see that they were not merely military alliances.

Agreements simply for the renunciation of war in Herr von Bismarck's opinion of little value unless they contained provisions for the pacific settlement of disputes. This seems to be the general view of the security committee. But the solemn renunciation of war in such treaties as the Locarno treaties is admitted to be of real value as a moral safeguard against war.

French Ideal Stated

Mr. Paul-Boncour's ideal was a series of treaties binding all the states, either by regional or collective agreements or by harmonious desire and obligation, to settle their disputes. If this could not be attained Mr. Paul-Boncour warned the security committee once more that those states which did not feel secure and felt that the guarantees given them against aggression was insufficient, would refuse to reduce their armaments.

This speech seemed to lead back to the protocol of Geneva and to sound a definite challenge to those opposed to the compulsory arbitration of all disputes. But, carefully analyzed, these last room for compromise lay on the side of regional pacts, provided they gave sufficient guarantees of security to all concerned.

Thus regional pacts are now in the forefront of the historic debate on the organization of peace which is taking place between the nations at Geneva.

MR. COOLIDGE CONCEDES POINT

Accepts Compromise Flood Relief Plan Deferring Cost Question

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge, whose recommendations have been ignored at many points by Congress, will not restate. As in the case of the navy program, so in the decision regarding flood control, he will let Congress act according to its own judgment and abide by the consequences.

In this, as in other matters, the President sees the advantage of a compromise. If Congress votes to put the entire cost of flood control of the lower Mississippi on the Federal Government, the president will approve the plan, at least for the first costs, with a commission to determine later if the states should bear some part of the total cost.

Before the President made his views known, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of War, had said, to the press, that he was in favor of a commission him on the subject since it was one of great complexity but he advocated adoption of the President's recommendation that a commission be appointed to study the economic effects and report to Congress.

Willing to Compromise

President Coolidge made it known that although he was willing to make concessions, he did not think what the Government did in this matter should be made a precedent. He believes an accurate estimate of the cost and scope of the flood relief work should be arrived at before any determination should be made of the manner in which the final charges should be allocated among the areas benefited by it.

In general, the President believes it is the duty of states and communities to protect themselves against floods, but representations have been made to him which have convinced him that it may be wise, in this case, for the Government to assume the expense until the entire program can be studied in all of its phases and a decision reached as to what the states involved can do.

Opposes President

Mr. Coolidge informed William H. Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, that if the question was merely one of taking care of the lower regions of the Mississippi itself and its tributaries, he would not make any strong objection if the Federal Government were to bear the financing of the project.

The President, however, does not want to establish a precedent by this to be used over the entire country. He feels rather that it is the duty of the country that is benefited to pay the expense of flood control.

The President believes that the members of the committees who are interested in the question of flood relief are coming nearer together on the subject.

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MOVING APPEAL MADE AGAINST CAVELL FILM

Lord Birkenhead Supports Sir Austen Chamberlain in His Opposition

By WALTERS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Peace or embitterment are the real issues in the controversy which has arisen over the question whether the Nurse Cavell film, "Dawn," is to be exhibited here. This view is upheld in a moving appeal which Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, has published supporting the position which the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, adopted against this picture which, although banned by the censor for public exhibitions, will be shown unofficially before 10,000 invited guests at Albert Hall here Tuesday.

"It is in the interests of peace and international good will," Lord Birkenhead asks, "that we should perpetuate by public exhibition the incidents of the war which most embitter the memories? Do we desire, or not, that a new era of peace should dawn in Europe? Do or not, desire by every means in our power to increase that mutual good feeling which must be established in Europe, unless all alike are to perish in the ruin?"

Nurse Cavell's Message

"Do we serve any useful purpose by propagating and humiliating a government which has shown by its publication of the Hohenzollern dynasty's opinion of that dynasty and its works?"

National centers of library information do already exist or are in process of formation in several countries, among them Austria, Germany, France, United States, England, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland.

UNKNOWN FRIEND AIDS COLLEGE IN VIRGINIA

NEW YORK—Sweet Briar College, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, has just received a gift of \$185,000 for a memorial library from a director of the college who does not wish to have his name made public.

Announcement of this gift was made at a meeting of overseers and directors of the college at the Metropolitan Club here in connection with a national campaign to raise \$750,000 to be used to build a library, gymnasium and auditorium, and to establish an endowment fund.

SULTAN'S HEIRS LODGE MOSUL CLAIM

By WALTERS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE—The heirs of the Sultan Abdul Hamid have lodged a claim with the Anglo-Turkish mixed arbitral tribunal against the British Government for recognition of their rights in the Mosul oil fields and restitution of their property in Bagdad and Cyprus.

They have submitted evidence to support the claim, but it is held unlikely that it will be considered, as a part of the claim is based on the assumption that the subjects no longer are Turkish subjects.

BERT HINKLER FORGED DOWN BY DUST STORM

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Bert Hinkler, who flew with clocklike regularity more than 11,000 miles from England to Port Darwin, arrived after being missing for more than 24 hours.

Hinkler started from Port Darwin yesterday morning on a 800-mile flight to Cloncurry. Enroute he was forced down by a dust storm. He made a good landing at Camooweal and his machine was working well.

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY BUDGET \$47,169,512

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—A scheme has been drawn up to create here an international bureau to handle information regarding libraries, books and manuscripts throughout the world. National branches of the central organization will be created in each country where more specific and detailed information can be obtained for scholars and to exactly where such and such a document is to be found, and as to just what this or that library may contain in the way of books or manuscripts.

The League of Nations may be said to be fostering this plan. A part of the League's varied activities is assumed by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with headquarters here in Paris at Rue des Montpensier. The institute appointed with the consent of the League a Committee of Experts on the subject of bibliography to formulate some method by which library information in all countries might be centralized and rendered more approachable. This committee has now finished its sitting in Paris and rendered a report. On the same day Dr. Cowley, head of the Bodleian Library, Oxford; Roland-Marcel of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris;

LEAGUE FOSTERS LIBRARIES' PLAN

International Bureau Will Handle Nationa-Wide Information on Books

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FRANCE IN FAVOR OF PERMANENT LEAGUE HEAD

Hungarian Incident—Seen as Most Important Since Formation of League

By SISTER HUDDLESTON
PARIS—In France, which first submitted the proposal, it is now presumed, to the Assembly of the League meeting this coming September, if the Assembly passes the plan, it is sent to the various member governments for its consideration, which means its adoption.

The League is constructed in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with national sovereignty, and already the telegram of Chen Loh has provoked the outcry that European countries may be committed to a dangerous course of action by the casual representative of anarchic China who is not even universally recognized.

It will be seen that the discussion is on fundamental far outraging the local interest of the Hungarian gun-running.

The Petit Parisien dwells upon the lack of power which is granted under Article 11. Nicholas Titulescu, the Romanian Minister, was informed by Benito Mussolini that Italy is against any serious intervention, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who has seen Mr. Titulescu in the Riviera, is naturally opposed to a military investigation, to which Germany under the Versailles Treaty is also liable if the precedent is established.

England is understood in French circles to be opposed to measures which hitherto have been taken by the different governments and paid by them. The League will be called on, apparently to cover any additional cost to which kind, regardless of the fact that Italy, Germany and England are inclined to push this matter to extremes. Indeed Pertinax plainly asks what offense Hungary has committed apart from the original presumed offense of gun-running. What right had Chen Loh, whether guided by M. Briand or not, to send anything in the nature of orders to Hungary with such mayhem?

Jules Sauerwein, in the Main, says that the Hungarian intention to sell and destroy the imported guns was announced in a semi-official note on Jan. 5.

Therefore, if Chen Loh had the right to protest and demand the abandonment of such intention, why wait 48 days? Why did he not act on Jan. 5? The answer is that the League was perplexed, and as constituted it had doubtful powers. The right of the president and the secretary to move at all is challenged in France itself.

If the menace of war was reported and complaint received from a member, the secretary's duty is urgently to convocate the Council. This is not the present case. The Little Entente would with the same right demand the right to protest and demand the abandonment of such intention, why wait 48 days? Why did he not act on Jan. 5? The answer is that the League was perplexed, and as constituted it had doubtful powers. The right of the president and the secretary to move at all is challenged in France itself.

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UPPER ADIGE AGAIN ATTRACTS ITALIAN NOTICE

Fascist Press Complains of Recent Speech by Austrian Chancellor

By WILHELMUS VAN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME.—The question of the Upper Adige has once more come to the fore and is greatly attracting public attention. Italy persists in the standpoint clearly expressed by the Duce, Benito Mussolini, two years ago in the Italian Parliament, when he affirmed that there existed no international question on the Upper Adige, but that the problem of the treatment of German minorities in Italy was purely a domestic one; that the Italian Government would not tolerate any interference by other countries in its own internal affairs.

Complaints recently were made in the Austrian Diet against the treatment meted out to German-speaking subjects of Italy, and a speech by the Austrian Chancellor has raised a storm of protest on the part of the Fascist press, which described the attitude of Austrian responsible circles as an "intolerable intervention in Italian internal affairs. The Italian Chamber of Deputies is to assemble on Monday, and the opportunity will be afforded Signor Mussolini to make a statement on Italo-Austrian relations, especially on the Upper Adige, by questions put to him by a number of Fascist deputies.

Anti-Italian Manifestations

They are anxious to know the view held by the Italian Government on the "disagreeable manifestations of hatred against Italy recently displayed in the Austrian Parliament as well as on the campaign of impudent falsehoods conducted by Austrian responsible circles against the Austrian application of Italian laws in the Italian Province of Bolzano."

It is further inquired whether the limits of intervention have not become intolerable on the part of a foreign state in the internal legislation of the Italian state. The Giovan d'Italia devotes two columns to the question of Italian policy on the Upper Adige. It is grotesque, the Giovan d'Italia writes, to give too much importance to the question of the southern Tyrol and Italy is not bound to give an explanation to any state on its own internal affairs. The only international treaty concerning this part of the Italian kingdom is that which recognized Italy's sovereign rights over it. The League of Nations, the newspaper adds, would do well not to interfere, for many League members would be obliged to confess they are practicing the same policy in territory acquired under the peace treaties.

No Irredentism Tolerated

Italy does not forbid Germans to "live" the life of Germans in one of its provinces, but does not tolerate any irredentistic campaign. Those Italian citizens who speak German and respect Italian laws are not disturbed. Those, however, who oppose the law are watched and reduced to silence. Similarly foreigners who interfere in Italian affairs are put across the frontier. Such is the Italian custom.

The Giovan d'Italia concludes by expressing surprise at the Austrian agitation, especially as Italy had given manifold proofs of its friendship for Austria in the first years after the war. On the other hand Lavoro d'Italia considers Dr. Ignaz Seipel's speech one of extreme gravity as tantamount to encouragement given by the head of the Austrian Government to the German-speaking Italians to maintain irredentistic feelings. Italy, the paper concludes, still maintains its watchword, "The Brenner must not be touched."

PROTESTS ARE RAISED TO INDUCE INSPECTION

By WILHELMUS VAN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Strong opposition has been roused throughout British Columbia against legislation by which medical inspection in public schools would be made compulsory. Since it introduced this bill the Provincial Government has been bombarded with protests from organizations and individuals who object to regulations under which their children would be subjected to regular examination by medical practitioners.

While investigating these complaints the Government has held up

action on the bill in the Assembly and members are being urged by numerous constituents not to allow the measure to go further. The Government's explanation in that substance of the legislation is contained in the School Act which now is to transfer these regulations to the Provincial Board of Health for enforcement. Opponents of the measure feel that the Board of Health will enforce the regulations obliquely. No provision is made for the exemption of any child attending the public schools.

COL. LINDBERGH TESTS MOTOR

"Fuelless" Engine Is Said to Result From New Winding of Armature

DETROIT (AP)—An airplane motor operated electro-magnetically, without gasoline or other fuel, has been tested successfully by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Maj. Thomas G. Lanphier, flight commander at Selfridge Field, according to the Detroit Free Press.

The motor, which might revolutionize the entire scheme of automotive power, is the invention of Lester J. Hendershot of Pittsburgh, the article said. Colonel Lindbergh, Major Lanphier, and D. Barr Peck of Pittsburgh, business manager for the inventor, conducted a test of the motor and the Free Press reported it was "successful in every respect."

The account also said:

"No other facts were obtainable other than the machine runs on electrical magnetism as applied to the rotary motion of the earth. It is in no sense connected with a perpetual motion idea, although recent tests have proved it will run for long periods.

"On the test blocks it was revolutions per minute. It would run at this rate for between 2000 and 3000 hours before it becomes necessary to recharge the magnet center."

Mr. Peck, according to word from Pittsburgh, is field manager of the Detroit Airport at Midkessett, Pa. Little was revealed regarding Hendershot.

William B. Stout, president of the Stout Air Service, Inc., and designer of the all-metal type of transport planes built by the Ford Motor Company, said he saw Mr. Hendershot's model in operation in Pittsburgh three weeks ago. He said it was about the size of motors used to operate vacuum cleaners and sewing machines and was similar in appearance to any small electrical motor.

"In Europe," he said, "that the revolutionary peace was a hitherto unknown manner of winding the armature. Mr. Hendershot said he had succeeded in winding the armature in such a way that it draws energy directly from electrical currents."

Colonel Lindbergh, reached by telephone at his home at Sand Point, Ia., referred all inquiries regarding the invention to his brother William, who he said was in Los Angeles.

ROCKEFELLER HOUSING PROJECT WINS MEDAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The medal of honor for outstanding apartment-house development in 1927 has just been awarded to John D. Rockefeller Jr., by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The award was given for the Rockefeller apartment for Negro tenants in Seventh and Eighth Avenue, between 149th and 150th streets. They were designed by Andrew J. Thomas.

The chapter's award for buildings above the six-story class was given to the 50 East Seventy-fifth Street Corporation for the apartment at \$12 Park Avenue designed by J. E. R. Carpenter. The medal of honor for individual service during 1927 was awarded to Prof. William A. Boring, head of the department of architecture at Columbia University.

NEW POST FOR PROF. KENDALL

EDINBURGH (AP)—Prof. James Kendall of New York University has been appointed to succeed Sir James Walker in the chair of chemistry at Edinburgh University.

GERARD'S

38 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Chocolates and Bon Bons

Made Fresh Daily

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"Mail Orders Packed Properly"

By WILHELMUS VAN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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R. H. White Co.

BOSTON

As Paris wears it

Mlle.

Trench Coat

for the first time in Boston

"Mademoiselle Trench Coat," Paris calls it when it appears on the Avenue du Bois at the first sign of a cold, big as the Mediterranean."

The beautiful off-white color, the swank fabric, the belted sleeves—there is something about it so romantic, so swarthy, so irresistible, that the smartest women in the world are it up for sports and travel, as well as for rain.

And Parisians driving in the Hellenic, an English country on the sun-deck of the Bergéne, a fabulously wealthy young American yachting in southern waters, a beautiful girl walking the polo on the Riviera. A great singer driving along the Corniche road—they all wear the unpretentious trench coat, almost exactly like our American production.

Since 14 to 25.

White's is the first store to bring to New England the real French Trench Coat. Other coats have appeared, but they were not authentic in style—"As Paris wears it."

in Paris, they tell the story

that no one who has tried it has ever been able to resist it—it is so amazingly becoming.

White's Coat Dept.—2nd Floor

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BAN ON MEXICAN LABOR OPPOSED BY EMPLOYERS

House Committee Hears Objections of Southwest Ranch Interests

SPECIAL FROM MONROVIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON — Legislation designed to prevent an influx of Mexican labor into the United States and favored by the Department of Labor, is opposed by some employers of labor in the Southwest. The American Farm Bureau Federation, through a representative, A. A. Holt of California, objected to the enactment of such legislation until a thorough investigation had been made.

C. B. Hudspeth (D.), representative from Mississippi, expressed the view before the House Immigration Committee that legislation designed to prevent the entrance of Mexican labor into the United States might tend to disturb friendly relations between the two countries.

Fred H. Birky, Long Beach, Calif., representing the National Cattlemen's Association, testified that he preferred Mexican labor. He said he needed Mexican labor on his ranches, that he had advanced money to Mexican laborers for board, taxes, and that he had no difficulty in getting laborers across the border.

The case against the proposed Box bill, which would automatically restrict immigration from Mexico, will be conducted, so far as the farmers of the West and Southwest are concerned, entirely on an economic basis.

Mr. Walker of Phoenix, Ariz., general manager of the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, indicated



WORLD attention is being focused upon the means which Canada and the United States have so effectively employed to insure peace and confidence between the two countries. In 1909 an International Joint Commission was set up, comprising three members appointed by the Washington Government and three by the Dominion. It has adjourned 22 disputes, and with the exception of two, unanimously. It would be difficult to find two countries between which peace and respect so firmly established.

At the Pan-American Congress in Havana Mr. Hughes of the delegation from the United States cited this commission as an ideal instrument for the settlement of international disputes and recommended its use by the other American states.

At the current session of security committee meeting in Geneva preparatory to the disarmament conference, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian delegate, pointed to the successful operation of the Canadian-United States commission, showing how it has eliminated not only all friction between the countries, but done away with all military preparations along the frontier. He recommended a similar board of conciliation to the League members.

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The tangible accomplishments of the Havana conference are familiar to most readers. It was the result of the leading delegations that no other Pan-American Congress has contributed so many constructive and concrete measures. Equal significance attaches to the less tangible results of the Congress — results which are the outcome of the frank discussion of controversial questions and outspoken statements of national policies.

From the viewpoint of conventional diplomacy the congress did not convene under the most auspicious conditions. Certain policies pursued by the United States, including armed intervention in such republics as Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, avowedly to protect citizens of the United States and their property, had brought criticism and distrust. Regardless of the necessities or the merits of these policies, they evoked in some quarters ill will, which was reflected at Havana when the delegations arrived.

When they left this week it was apparent that much had been done to dispel antipathy to the United States and to establish a mutual respect among all the 21 republics. Charles E. Hughes, chairman of the delegation from the United States, brought the issue into the open in the early days of the conference. In the United States itself the territory, wants to govern no American republic, and wishes intervention in the affairs of no country, and intervention at any time sought the protection only of rights recognized by international law. Mr. Hughes submitted.

Would the conference, then, approve a proposal that no nation may intervene in the internal affairs of another under any circumstances? The congress declined to support such a program. Honorio Pueyredon, head of the Argentine delegation, was the forefront of the demand for

such a proposal. He also desired a declaration against tariff barriers and resigned when his home government instructed him to modify his position.

The congress thus furnished the opportunity for the clarification of issues. Understanding and confidence—if not agreement on all questions—have been won.

As evidence that such atmosphere lends itself to constructive achievements is the agreement to provide a system of communications for the settlement of all inter-American disputes, except those pertaining to the sovereignty of nations or purely domestic matters. A resolution outlining a progressive program for the Western Hemisphere was unanimously approved. Numerous forward-looking conventions were passed touching such important projects as commercial aviation, highways, sanitation, and freedom of neutral trade in time of war.

At the end of December, a grand total of \$38,243,509 savings certificates had been sold since the movement started, the total cash investment being \$255,204,557. The total number of savings clubs in operation at the same date was 26,199, a gratifying proportion of which were in places of employment. During 1927 new clubs were organized in 1362 places. In 1926 the estimated amount to credit of investors was approximately \$490,000,000; in 1927, \$490,000,000.

MARKED GAINS MADE IN BRITISH SAVINGS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The national savings movement had a most prosperous and satisfactory year in the 12 months ending with December. The last three months of the year saw a better performance in connection with savings than any similar three months since 1922. Both in volume of sales of savings certificates and in the formulation of savings clubs a fine record was set up.

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FOREST TAXATION CALLED TOO HEAVY

SPECIAL FROM MONROVIA BUREAU

NEW YORK—Discussing the problem of taxation on forest and timber lands, F. J. Sensenbrenner, president of the Kimberly-Clark Paper Manufacturing Company of Neenah, Wis., told the American Paper and Pulp Association convention, which has been meeting here, that taxation was as great a drawback on commercial forestry as fire.

Mr. Sensenbrenner suggested that the business of growing trees be assessed its just share of taxation, but that the taxes should be paid out of the business as a whole and not from year to year before the business has come into fruition. Since the people of every state are the ultimate consumers of forest products, the Nation as a whole should be interested in conserving, he said.

Change in Turkish Styles Aids London Wool Market

SPECIAL FROM MONROVIA BUREAU

NEW YORK—One important reason why the wool market in London is firm is that the women of Greece, Turkey and Dalmatia are changing from their time-honored national costumes of long flowing gowns of cotton cloth to the modern short woolen skirts of the European women, according to Herbert Haight, London wool merchant and manufacturer, who has just arrived here on a business trip on the Celtic of the White Star Line.

"There are other reasons for the present condition of the wool market," he said, "but this is one of the most important, and its importance will be more generally recognized as the change in styles of the women of these countries becomes more general."

CALIFORNIA DECIDUOUS FRUIT SHIPPERS UNITE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A co-operative organization representing virtually all deciduous fruit shippers in California will have recently to co-ordinate their shipments to all points in the United States throughout all seasons of the year.

This group under the name California Deciduous Fruit Association will act as a service organization for growers to support the functions of a permanent, all-year-round clearing house to move grapes and deciduous tree-fruit growers.

WITH renewed vigor, pressure is being exerted upon the French Senate to ratify the accord submitting to the International Court of Justice the controversy regarding the free zones between France and Switzerland. The zones include the territory between the political and customs frontiers, as a tariff-free area to Switzerland in 1815. The delay in settling the problem has been a cause of much disturbance to the Swiss people. It is hoped that action will soon be taken by the Upper House in Paris, so that the grievance will not be allowed to develop to such a point as to interfere with the amicable relations now existing in that part of Europe.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES PLAN IMPROVEMENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE—Electrification of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad within the city and construction of a second tunnel parallel to the existing one were announced at a luncheon just given by the railroad to a group of representative citizens here. The total improvement program is estimated to exceed \$20,000,000.

Elimination of several grade cross-

ings, rearrangement of freight yards, extension of platforms and sheds at the Union Station, and other changes in the railroad's property here are contemplated.

THE SHIPMENTS INCREASE

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Shipments of all types of automobile casings—balance, seats, fenders, roofs and cushions—increased 15 per cent in 1927, and reached over 1,000,000 casings, over 125,000 shipments. Shipments for December, 1927, were 10,000,000, up 15 per cent from December of the preceding year. These statistics have been compiled by the Rubber Association of America, whose membership is 70 per cent of the industry.

RADIO

Short Wave Solution Seen in Double Tuning System

Dr. Lee de Forest Sees 600,000 or More Short Wave Channels Available in the Future

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 26—Ways and means for accommodating a million more radiocasters, without interfering with each other and with less interruption from static than heretofore known, are proposed by Dr. Lee de Forest, popularly known as the "Father of Radio," through an extension of the short-wave channels by "double tuning" in both transmitting and receiving apparatus, so as to afford plenty of room for all.

The constantly increasing endeavors of numerous industries to secure allocations and the right to use short-wavelengths in their operations are making it impossible for the Federal Radio Commission to meet all demands along this line, as there are only 6000 channels of short-wave communication now available between 300 meters and 10 meters, under present operating methods, for the whole world. Dr. de Forest has made it apparent, however, that at least 100 channels for each of the present short-wave operating waves may be opened up for use by a system of heterodyning or "double tuning" in both transmitting and receiving sets, so that 600,000 and more channels can thus be created to meet the rapidly-growing needs of short-wave communication.

After months of intensive training, the de Vally Singers will make their debut over KGO, the General Electric Station at Oakland, on Thursday night, March 1, at 8:30 eastern standard time, through the Red Network. The selections have been chosen with a view to suiting the tastes of all and will range from grand opera to favorite light selections. The announcements will aptly describe the atmospheres in which each number is performed. The chain transmitters are WEF, WEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAC and WOSH.

♦ ♦ ♦

Frank Sherrill, an American pianist of sound musicianship and versatility, will make his radio debut during the next Ampico Hour, which will be broadcast through the Blue Network on Thursday evening, March 1, at 8:30 p. m., eastern standard time. He will play "Widow's Prayer" in a Liszt transcription, and his recording of Brahms' "Rhapsody" (Op. 118, No. 4) will be played by the Ampico.

Other numbers on the program will be played by the Ampico Salons Orchestra, under the direction of Frank Black, Frank Munn, tenor soloist, will sing two solos. In one, "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby," he will be accompanied by the Ampico, and in the other, "Songs My Mother Taught Me" by the orchestra.

The Ampico Hour is heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZ-A, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KPRC, WTMJ, KSD, WRHM, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, KVFO, WBAP, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSPB, WBT, WRVA, WJAX, and KOA.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Hoover Sentinels will salute the audience of the Red Network again on Thursday evening, March 1, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, playing as their opening number Victor Herbert's "Rose of Algeria" from the light opera of the same name. The Hoover Honey-mooners and the Hoover Male Quartet will assist, as usual.

Rose of Algeria Herbert

Wild Rose, from "Allegro" Kern

Second Hungarian Rhapsody Liszt

Marine Hymn The Halls of Montezuma

The Star-Spangled Banner

The Marine Band will be heard through WJZ, WREN, WRC and WOZ.

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Marine H

Nation's School Administrators Assemble to Plan New Educational Standards

Rise in Dignity for Vocations Now Forecast

Dr. Brewer of Harvard Finds Occupations Approaching Rank of Professions

Vocational and occupational careers are due for a rise in dignity, and will closer approach the position held by the professions in the public eye, Dr. John M. Brewer, director of the bureau of vocational guidance at Harvard University, told the members of the National Vocational Guidance Association at its meeting in Boston.

"It is not too much to expect, give us time enough," he said, "that all children will feel a zest for their chosen work corresponding to the place of the professional worker to-day."

Dr. Brewer, who is recognized as one of the leaders in the vocational guidance movement in the United States, set himself to defend the term "vocational guidance," which has been much taken to task, both with and without the organization, as a somewhat misleading name for the public schools.

History of Movement

"Dr. Brewer began, "the street of old North Church, up a lantern as a signal to the educational world, and called it vocational guidance. So far as we now know the first time the expression was ever used was in his first report, May 1, 1908, in which he also made the significant statement that the work should be carried on by the public schools.

"Educational guidance, which has to do with choice of studies, curriculum, school, and college, teaching how to study, and making other decisions concerned with one's educational career, is intimately connected and co-ordinated with vocational guidance, for two obvious reasons: the first that education for the time being is the vocation of the pupil, and is succeeded by the full-time decision to very rapidly involve and lead to vocational decisions.

"While this association must always take an interest in the whole matter of personnel, and also in educational guidance, for one, feel that Professor Parsons selected his words wisely, and hope that we shall continue to restrict our main interest to vocational guidance.

"We need never be surprised at the astounding misunderstandings about the aims and methods of vocational guidance. Where there was ever a new movement which was not on the one hand grievously misunderstood, and on the other seriously injured by its practical friends? Coming by the grace of God, and some of our friends we seem to have a bad reputation, is too easy a way out. I

Higher Educational Opportunities Sought for Pupils in Rural Schools

In a conference called by John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, a group of educators qualified to speak on rural school needs talked on professional training and placement for the teacher of the one-room school.

"For the past two years I have been carrying on a study, using the experience of job analysis, to show in what ways, if any, the job of the teacher in the one-room school differs from that of grade teacher in other types of schools," said Verne McGuffey of Colorado. "On the basis of the study, I made a check list of 112 duties and responsibilities which seem to differentiate the job of the one-room teacher from that of the grade teacher in other situations. My data show a statistically valid difference between the job of the teacher in the one-room school and that of the grade teacher in the town or city."

"Equality of educational opportunities is a farce in America," asserted E. L. Hendricks of Warrensburg, Mo. "Within the present month I left a city school system with modern facilities to teach in a one-room rural school with nine. This rural school is located on a hard-surfaced highway leading from Washington to San Francisco. Airplanes carry mail over it. It is within view of several other rural schools not unlike itself. From its physical elevation it looks down on the county seat and a state teacher's college.

180,000 One-Room Schools

"This rural school has a total of four pupils. It has no library. Its untrained teacher receives a salary of \$60 a month. She admitted her dissatisfaction. There is no greater problem in the field of education than the one-room rural school, and we have more than 180,000 of them. If we keep the world safe for democracy the rural child must have educational opportunities equal to those of the city child."

Mr. Hendricks contrasted the \$750 salary of the rural school-teacher with the urban teacher's salary of \$1,000 and recommended \$2,000 as the minimum payment for the rural school-teacher in service, including attendance at educational meetings, extension centers, correspondence courses and supervision, designating supervision as the most valuable.

Julian E. Butterworth of Cornell University pointed to the "encouraging improvement" in training and certification demands for rural school-teachers, and R. L. Bunting of Sam Houston College, Texas, emphasized the differentiation in the requirements for rural teachers from those for city teachers. Professional enthusiasm for rural school-teaching is the outstanding requirement upon the country teacher, he said.

Adequate Teaching Staffs

Simple legislative regulations to guarantee an adequate professional staff for rural school districts were favored by Dr. Charles E. D. Jackson, and Dr. E. C. Higgin of the National Education Association, of Boston, in the activities of the

have yet to hear a better term, for what we are trying to do, and I favor sticking and winning through."

Review of Accomplishments

Meyer Bloomfield, a consultant on industrial problems, speaking at the same session of the conference, dealt in a general way with some of the things accomplished by the vocational guidance movement since its founding 20 years ago. He said:

"It will not do to claim too much for vocational guidance work by itself. What is fortunate about it is that its start coincided with a good deal of work in both the fields of education and of vocational guidance. Many causes account for this, but, by any means of a sentimental or theoretical nature.

"The fact is that along with the effort of our schools to do a better job as builders of character and of lives, there have been and are similar efforts on the part of employers and of industrial managers to lift 'employed hands,' so-called, into self-respecting and co-operating human beings. Among enlightened executives, this is the modern conception of a working organization.

School and Business

"Never before have school and business come closer than they do today. In the common outlook of vocational advisers in school and college and of men of affairs such as Owen D. Young, A. Lincoln Filene, Henry Dennison, Harry Kendall, Haley Fiske, Henry Brueke, and many, may well be included in a roll of honor.

"Men of this type will not be few as the increasing magnitude of business goes on. To avert waste of human effort and direct and co-ordinate this effort is an absolute necessity," Mr. Bloomfield concluded.

Speaking in one of the six round-table discussions preceding this meeting, in which practically every phase of the vocational guidance movement was dealt with, L. D. Hartwell of Oberlin College, Ohio, presented some interesting statistics drawn from 19,515 Oberlin graduates, in regard to the occupations which college graduates enter.

The number of graduates entering law as a profession show a surprising decline, Mr. Hartwell said. Only one-third as many men have gone into the profession during the last decade as was the case 20 years ago, and the percentage has dropped from 12 to 4 per cent.

Gain in College Teaching

A smaller proportion of Oberlin alumni, he showed also, are entering upon business careers than was the case 10 or 20 years ago. "The rush of men into business, which took place in the period of 1897-1906, has apparently reached its climax and on the decline," he stated.

In contrast to the field showing the greatest growth is that of the college and university education he declared, showing that twice as many proportion entered college teaching during the last decade as chose this field 20 or more years ago. It was noted, however, that there are many kinds of schools from the little red schoolhouses by country roadsides to the metropolitan institutions where children from many lands are being trained for American citizenship.

Various Scenes Depicted

The big house on Sixteenth Street in Washington, which is the National Education Association headquarters will be shown, along with Boston children being taught instrumental music, a Denver schoolroom filled with pianos, a Kentucky moonlight school where adults are being taught to read and write, a schoolhouse on wheels following the migrant fruit pickers, a library on wheels going into remote mountain sections, the California Navy Yard, where United States sailors go to school and reservation schools where little Indian children are being taught.

The films depict a cross-cut of extra-curricular activities, the Boy Scouts, nature study clubs, school banks, citizenship training and agricultural work such as stock judging. They picture how the schools serve older boys and girls through continuation classes for those already at work, and how they meet the needs of adults with evening sessions for instruction not only in academic education but in crafts and parent- ing instruction.

Statement Issued

He therupon issued a statement in the course of which he said: "The peace sentiment of the country has scored a victory up to this point on three counts: First, the provision has been restored giving the President power to suspend construction in the event of a naval agreement; second, the number of ships authorized has been cut from 7 to 16; third, the committee has decided against committing the country to a policy of laying down ships beyond 1933, the date set by the Washington Conference for renewed negotiations."

Comparison With 1898

In its reports and addresses the program for the meeting reflects the advance in education which has been made since this particular department of the association last met in Boston in 1898. The main association here in the interval but the superintendents at their last meeting were a small group attracting little attention in comparison with the 10,000 of them who fill Boston hotels and are to be seen throughout the city now.

Two Features of the Program

in particular show the advance which has been made in this period, the radio program, the first of any national significance which the association department has put on and which will be given over the network of the National Broadcasting Com-

N. E. A. MEETING IN BOSTON SETS NEW STANDARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

orientation courses, and it presents the results of research in social studies, mathematics, languages, music, art, home economics, industrial arts, and commercial studies.

Articulation of School Units

With the dissolution of the commission on the curriculum at this convention the Commission on the Articulation of Public School Units headed by Dr. Herbert S. West of Rochester will become the major project of the department. Its work will take into account the tremendous advance in education during the last 10 years, an advance which is reckoned to be equal to the progress of the preceding 50 years.

The fact is that along with the effort of our schools to do a better job as builders of character and of lives, there have been and are similar efforts on the part of employers and of industrial managers to lift "employed hands," so-called, into self-respecting and co-operating human beings. Among enlightened executives, this is the modern conception of a working organization.

TEACHERS LOSE CASE IN COURT

Welsh School Committee Upheld in Its Action Over 230 Dismissals

By WIRELESS FROM MONTRÉAL BUREAU

LONDON.—Mr. Justice Eyr in the High Court of Chancery has rejected the application for an injunction restricting the Artillery, Newport, Monmouth Educational Committee from dismissing 230 school teachers who have refused to accept lower salaries temporarily to relieve the financial stringency.

The teachers claimed that the notices served on them were illegal. The committee denied this, pleading the interests of the taxpayers.

Sidney Park, chairman of the committee, now says in an interview: "We shall advertise immediately for new teachers." Mr. Park added that 20 applications for the posts had already been received.

On the other hand W. D. Bentil, treasurer of the National Union of Teachers (a trade union claiming 125,000 members) to which the majority of the men and women under notice belong, said: "We shall do our best to maintain a ring round Artillery to prevent members of the teaching profession from taking service under the local authority. In the meantime the National Union has sufficient funds to pay the dismissed teachers full salaries for an indefinite period. It will be a long fight if the Artillery authority persists in its present line of action."

The action involved the so-called Burnham scale, on which the salaries of teachers throughout the country are based. The new Artillery teachers are to be paid full rate, but were asked to reduce 10 per cent, making a total difference of \$500 to the local taxpayers.

ACCEPTS HOUSE NAVAL PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

plan which the navy and the President had submitted to Congress which was to "build up toward the five-five ratio with Great Britain" in cruisers and to maintain that ratio of destroyers and submarines.

He denied the Navy Department desired to enter into a race with Great Britain, insisting the United States merely desired to be within its own rights. There was no desire to build a "super navy."

At the same time Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, returned to appear before the House Naval Affairs Committee at the request of Fred A. Britton (R. O. and Charles E. Myers of Pennsylvania).

"Mathematics is not to be regarded," Dr. Tyler declared, "as a fossil long since past the possibility of growth. Yet largely in consequence of its age and the earlier development of its pedagogy and

in the school system there has been a highly respected and protected as a subject in the school curriculum.

WOMAN DEFINES FIELD NOW HELD BY MATHEMATICS

Cannot Be Taught as Thing Apart, Miss Clarke Tells Educators

Mathematics in the schools must emphatically cease to be taught as an end in itself, as a thing apart, if mathematics is to fulfill its highest use in the modern business world, members of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics were told—not by a modern business man, as would be expected, but by a woman.

Miss Clarke, who has been an engineer with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., has

been chosen to succeed Dr. Joseph M. Gwin, president of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, at its previous afternoon session. Charles M. Austin of Oak Park, Ill., was made vice-president.

Constitutional changes were also effected, which will allow the council to incorporate. This move, it was announced, will bring the three national mathematical bodies—the Mathematical Association of America, consisting of collegiate teachers, and the Mathematical Society of America, composed of research workers, are both incorporated.

During its five sessions its members are seeking to consider the factors determining home economics curricula in the junior high school, discussing the subject from the three points of view of the junior high school child, the home economics instructor, and the employer who hires those trained in the present school courses.

These, of course, will differ according to the grades and kinds of work they represent, but there are certain fundamentals in which girls in all industries must be trained. These are: the ability to calculate, the ability to follow directions. "In these essential," said Mrs. Ellis, "the school cannot hold too high a standard. If home economics can teach girls to be orderly and cleanly, half the battle of placing women in industry is won."

Miss Florence Barnard of the Brooklyn High School discussed ways her school has devised to teach budgeting to its pupils in a simplified form.

Teacher Honored

HARRY C. BARBER
New President National Council of Teachers of Mathematics

ing charge of a group working on calculations connected with the designs of electric turbines, and who has been working more recently with the transmission of electric power. She was temporarily relieved to address the national council upon the place of mathematics in modern business, as one having seen both sides of the question since she was at one time a teacher of mathematics in San Francisco and later in Constantinople, Turkey.

Problems Rarely Simple

"Very rarely do we have an engineering problem which is a mathematical problem, pure and simple," Miss Clarke declared. "If this were so, one could have an ideal problem over to the mathematician for solution. The hard part lies in making the step from the physical relations to the mathematical relations."

"If we are to be able to use our mathematics afterward, in solving physical problems, we should have practice at an early date in expressing physical relations in simple mathematical terms."

"Would it not be possible to combine geometry with surveying or carpentry or dressmaking?" Miss Clarke asked.

"Let your students see mathematics as something essential to the solution of problems, which they really want to solve. I know a boy who was well up in the mathematics class in high school, but when his brother, who was doing some carpentry work, asked him to 'cut out' a square corner, he could not do it."

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READING PERIODS SUCCESS AT HARVARD

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRLAND, Me.—A "Maine Hoover Republican Club" will be formed in this State soon and plans made for sending a pledged delegation to the National Republican Convention in June. The leader in this movement is Percival P. Baxter of Portland, former Governor.

Mr. Baxter has publicly declined to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, in order to devote his full time to the Hoover movement.

According to Miss Grace P. McNeny, supervisor of home economics in Detroit, home economics should teach the value and responsibility of money. Children should be taught the rudiments of budgeting. Home economics should be taught to the child appraising what his home, food, clothing and education mean unless he himself knows something of their costs. Miss McAdam asked, and pointed out that many schools, already recognizing this side of the problem, were conducting classes in finance, where pupils buy the food to be used later in their cafeterias, where they learn the values of textiles, and are taught the simplest kinds of budgeting.

MAINE REPUBLICANS TO FORM HOOVER CLUB

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three strategically located cities—Portland, Chicago, and Los Angeles, offer chain service covering local territorial or national expansion requirements.

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HISTORIC LYONS NOW READY FOR BIG TRADE FAIR

Picturesque French City
Opens Its Gates for Great
Annual Event

By BISLEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYONS—Once more I find myself in that fine provincial city of France which boasts of two great rivers and of two great hills. The center of the city of Lyons lies, a narrow strip, between the Rhône and the Saône, both of them navigable, both of them broad, both of them traversed by about a dozen bridges, both of them banked by many miles of quays planted with trees. At the southern end of the town the two rivers run together, and it is a curious sight, standing on the quay, to watch the waters gradually mingle. At first they refuse to blend, and one can discern the yellow Saône flowing side by side with the blue Rhône.

As for the hills, they mount steeply to the southwest and the north, and the houses are built upon them in terrace after terrace. Even in the daytime it is interesting to look upon this curious disposition of buildings in tiers; but it is at night that one should observe the hills of Lyons. Then the windows are all lit, and beyond the two rivers there is a great rising expanse of illuminated land. The spectacle reminds one—if the image be allowed—of a piece of starry sky placed perpendicularly. Here is a vertical firmament which must be unique.

Picturesque Scenes

Thus, with its splendid hills, well-wooded though thickly built upon, and its unbragorous quays, which are regarded as the finest in France, Lyons is a striking city even at the first glance. But to see it as a whole one should climb—or reach by funicular railway—the heights of Fourvières, where is the Basilica which draws numerous pilgrims of western Europe. The primitive chapel belongs to the ninth century, and it was constructed on a site which was the old Roman Port. It was caused the old Romans to erect. Its stones were used for the chapel, but Roman walls still remain. The new edifice is a strange mixture of many styles—Grecian, Gothic, and Byzantine.

Yet it is not to inspect the Basilica or the thousand-year-old chapel that we have ascended the hill—it is rather to survey the magnificent panoramas which spreads out on all sides. Often, it must be confessed, a mist rises from the rivers, and the landscape is softened in outline. But on a clear day one can pick out, as on a map, the streets and the great avenues, the monuments and domes and steeples of the city, which extends on the banks of the two rivers, and in the distance, see village after village, on the hillsides and in the valleys, while far on the horizon are the mighty Alps, with the snow-capped Mont Blanc touching the sky. It is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary perspectives to be found in France.

Historic Origins

Before the Christian era, Lyons was founded, and received the visit of the Roman Emperor, Augustus, who there had a palace. An aqueduct was made by his orders. Agrippa developed Lyons as the center of the four great Roman roads. It was by way of Lyons that Christians were introduced into ancient Gaul. The city, therefore, has origins which take us back 2000 years. For 500 years it was under Roman domination. Then it was the capital of the Burgundians, and passed to the Franks. Charlemagne particularly favored the prosperity of Lyons. Afterward it was governed by the Comtes de Provence and the Kings of Burgundy. At the beginning of the eleventh century it went to the emperors of the Germanic kingdoms. Later the archbishops became all-powerful, and the oppressed burghers of Lyons demanded the protection of the kings of France. For a time the city enjoyed real autonomy. It was allowed to govern itself. And even today, in spite of the perhaps excessive centralization of France, Lyons, under the mayoralty of Edouard Herriot, is permitted largely to administer its own affairs.

From the sixteenth century the city became truly international. Much more than any other place, which could be mentioned it was the meeting place of various populations—from the Alps, from the Massif Central, from the Italian states, from the Swiss cantons, from the Germanic countries. The Italians established banks and began the silk industry. To the Germans Lyons owed its printing works, first set up in 1473. Its fairs, which were free of taxes, early became famous. It is unnecessary to trace its history in detail, but it may be remarked that its magnificent Hôtel de Ville (town hall) was built in 1646, and that in the eighteenth century (as one may see in the museum) the designer, Cassali, illustrated the Lyons silk, and gave them an enviable reputation. During the Revolution Lyons proudly proclaimed its independence, and was besieged by an army of the Convention. Lyons assumed the title of Commune d'Affranchie.

With the invention of weaving machines by Jacquard at the beginning of the nineteenth century (as one may see in the museum) the designer, Cassali, illustrated the Lyons silk, and gave them an enviable reputation. During the Revolution Lyons proudly proclaimed its independence, and was besieged by an army of the Convention. Lyons assumed the title of Commune d'Affranchie.

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HUBERT ABICH

of the nineteenth century, the silk industry flourished exceedingly. It has not ceased to flourish, and is known the world over. All around the Rhône there are great factories, for modern machinery has transformed the character of silk making, which used to be a family affair pursued in every home. Lately the manufacture of artificial silk has given a new impetus to Lyons. The city itself claims that its population is larger than that of any conglomeration outside Paris, though Marseilles is usually regarded as the second city of France.

In any case, the improvements that have been effected under the direction of M. Herriot in the last quarter of a century are remarkable. The town is clean and spacious, with fine squares, handsome buildings, imposing monuments, bright shapes and broad thoroughfares. It has a reputation for coldness, but if one penetrates into the houses of the bourgeoisie, one quickly discovers that the Lyonnais are kindly and hospitable. Everybody appears to work, rich and poor alike. Long ago Michelet, the historian, declared that Lyons was characterized by its two mountains—the Mystic Mountain of Fourvières, and the Laborious Mountain of the Croix-Rousse. Further, Lyons has a tradition of generosity. "Lyons," says M. Herriot, "is a merchant republic, which interests itself in social problems in a theoretic sense, but in a practical sense. It is thirst for culture, not by dilettantism, but by reason, uniting constantly ideas with facts and facts with ideas, hostile to all improvisations, reflective, concentrated and in its art and thought manifesting, with a certain disdain of form, its sure taste for whatever is solid and healthy."

The Lyons Guignol

Nobody can write about Lyons without mentioning Guignol. It is from Lyons that Guignol comes, and Guignol symbolizes the manners of Lyons. These wooden marionettes have often been imitated, and, indeed, theaters for children are generally called Guignols. But it is at Lyons and especially in the pieces of the old repertory, that the true traditions of Guignol survive. The principal personage of the little plays is always Guignol himself, a somewhat mocking, good-humored, sensible creature. Then there is Gnafron, the sententious shoemaker, with his leather apron and his tall hat, and there is Maledon, the wife of Guignol, with her big bonnet and

"COME IN, BE SEEN, BE CONQUERED," IS LYONS VERSION OF WHAT PLUTARCH MAKES CÆSAR SAY



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BOOK COLLECTOR TRIES RAILWAYS

Catalogue of Early Railway
Literature Published
in France

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The first catalogue ever published in France—perhaps in the world—of old books dealing with the first railways, has recently been

mentioned in the Gumuchian catalogue. The work opens with a book published in 1862 by a certain Papin, discussing the invention of the "steam digester" and the "safety valve." Then comes a jump to 1822, from which time on, books published practically each year up to 1827 have been found and kept. A book issued in 1826 by Séguin is a report on the first project of the first railroad constructed in France.

In 1830 J. Corder wrote of the English and American inventions and projects, and in 1831 P. Moreau described the new Liverpool to Manchester railway after having talked with George Stephenson, English railroad pioneer. In 1832 came the first book for sale, dealing exclusively with Stephenson's engines, which were in use by that time not only in England, but also in France and in Belgium.

In 1840 Michel Chevalier published an important book covering the railways in the United States at that time, while the following year Bourgoing put out the first book in French in which the German railways alone were discussed.

As to the 100 commemorative railway medals assembled by M. Gumuchian, the nucleus of this collection was made 30 years ago, and has been added to since. The earliest medal is dated 1816, and, while it does not directly concern railways, is included because it deals with steam navigation. It was struck in the United States and bears the inscription: "Steam navigation was first established in the United States on the Hudson River 1801." Then there is the medal struck in 1830 (presumably) in honor of George Stephenson and the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Sept. 15, 1830. There are French, Belgian, German and even a Turkish railway medal, also one calling attention to the railway from Milan to Venice, and another brought out to mark the completion of a tunnel under the River Thames, completed in 1842.

Included in the catalogue is a section devoted to engravings, lithographs and drawings, showing railways in the early stages of their development.

white camisole—rather grumbling but active and efficient. No fewer than two regular Guignol theaters exist in Lyons, and a society called the Amis de Guignol organizes competitions to enrich the repertory.

Through the Old Town.

No trip to Lyons is complete without a walk through the old town. Here the streets are exceedingly picturesque. They form a contrast with the elegant "rue" which never fails to amaze. Lyons abounds in museums which should not be omitted. Then there is the magnificent park of the Tête d'Or. It is one of the most beautiful parks in Europe. Its woods and its fields stretch to the Rhône—or did until the Palais de la Foire was built on the quays. Through it run admirable roads, and in the large lake are several islands. There is a zoological garden, a botanical garden, an alpine garden, and glass houses. Birds and beasts and plants of all descriptions have been brought together. Here scores of deer gambol. There waterfowl fly. On one side are the alligators, and on the other model alligators, a Dutch farm, Kangaroos and bears and exotic animals, furred and feathered, deport themselves in relative liberty. Palms and orchids and tropical vegetation grow.

Altogether there are few towns which present such a variety of towns, and which produce such an impression of orderly and remunerative labor, and which are so pleasantly ornamented. I was glad to pass again a few days in this admirable French city, in which one of the greatest European fairs, rivaling that of Leipzig, is about to be held.

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Lyons Fair Aims to Assist Materially in Economic Reconstruction of France

BIGGEST ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL FAIR IN ALL FRANCE

Lyons Regarded as One of the Most Important Trade Centers of Europe

ESPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BY JEAN COPONAT

LYONS—The greatest annual industrial fair of France is to be held here March 5 to 18. It is known as "La Foire Internationale de Lyon," attracting buyers from some 50 countries to the stands of more than 3000 firms. The fair is indissolubly linked with the prosperity of France, one of the main purposes of the founders of this exhibition being to stimulate activity in the economic reconstruction of the country.

Lyons may be said to be the industrial center of France. While another city has developed its harbor facilities, another has exploited its natural resources, and another has set out to make its picturesque aspects better known to tourists, Lyons has set itself to become one of the most important trade marts of Europe. In this it has admirably succeeded as the continually increasing interest in the fair shows. In some groups even eight months ago applications for stands had to be refused because there was no more space left.

Edouard Herriot, Mayor

It was Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons for a quarter century, for a while Premier of France and now Minister of Public Instruction, who was most responsible for the creation during the war of the Lyons Fair. He felt there was place for Lyons alongside of Riga's Niguljova fair, Germany's Leipzig fair. Both of these fairs are of international importance, but it would seem that their tendency is to specialize in certain branches of industry. On the other hand, the feature of the Lyons fair is to represent the cycle of production.

Here is traced from beginning to end the fashioning of a product. You have the machinery necessary for the original stages, the machinery which carries the article through its half-finished period, and, finally, the finished product is shown. This universal character in presentation of objects remains the outstanding achievement of the fair. In this way, the buyer obtains a view of the ensemble of a contemporary industry and is in an excellent position to judge the economic possibilities of whatever he purchases.

Change in Methods

One of the words most heard among those directing the Foire de Lyon is "concentration." It has been observed that the way has progressed in France an important change in business methods. No longer do heads of firms wait for someone to come along and offer something. They are no longer satisfied with a few samples. They accept the opportunities offered by such gatherings as that of Lyons to see as wide a range as possible of whatever they are interested in. The Lyons fair concentrates in its long galleries and wide halls the cream in all branches of production in France. Another advantage offered on such an occasion is the bringing into direct contact the seller and the buyer. As far as this can be carried out, the endeavor is to have the directors themselves present of the firms exhibiting at Lyons, so that the heads of big buying houses can meet them at once.

The spring reunion at Lyons helps set the pace for the prosperity of France for the year. Sellers of goods having obtained a good list of orders are able to return home with the assurance of factories being actively employed for many months. Workmen are thus reasonably certain of work. Thus the fair contributes to the security and regularity of the national production. Buyers, on their side, know exactly what they have taken and are sure of the orders being filled without delay. They are familiar with the trend of design, with the new ideas being introduced, and thus they are better fitted to supply adequately the demands of their clientele.

Saving of Time

Furthermore, buyers find they can save time; orders may be given quickly, and only one journey is needed, namely, to Lyons. It is no longer necessary to go from one town to another to place orders; all this may be done at Lyons. Added to this is the important point that the concentration of samples at Lyons permits a reliable estimate and more or less standard adjustment of prices for goods of the same grade.

Lyons is magnificently situated at the confluence of the Saône, coming from the north, and the Rhône flowing from the east. Where the Rhône turns from its westward flowing to move south it swings in the outskirts of Lyons half about the

park known as the "Île d'Or." Between park and river are the hand-some buildings of the fair. They have been built in herring-bone fashion, with a central edifice of the extreme length of more than 500 yards. Projecting perpendicularly on either side are 12 buildings—34 in all of this type. The main building is unique in that besides providing space enough for nearly 2000 stands, it houses a railway line.

No one knows of the existence during the course of the fair, but as it is the case that the building is invaluable for the purpose of bringing contents of the exhibits almost into the stalls themselves. In the final stage of getting things ready, the track is covered over and more stands erected along the midway, especially for the automobiles. In 1927 there were 245 automobile stands alone, outnumbering by 100 the silk stands, despite the fact that Lyons is not only the center of the manufacture of silk in France, but one of the most important in the world.

That there were more automobile exhibitors than silk manufacturing exhibitors illustrates the statement that this fair is not solely for the benefit of Lyons, but that it is highly representative of the industrial activities of the whole of France. Foreign houses also take an interest, particularly those from Czechoslovakia, Spain and Belgium, in having stands. But the fair is mainly a demonstration of the activity of French firms, of the glassware, ceramics, electrical appliances, machinery, furniture, fashions, and so on. Signs are not wanting to indicate the continued and increasing prosperity of France.

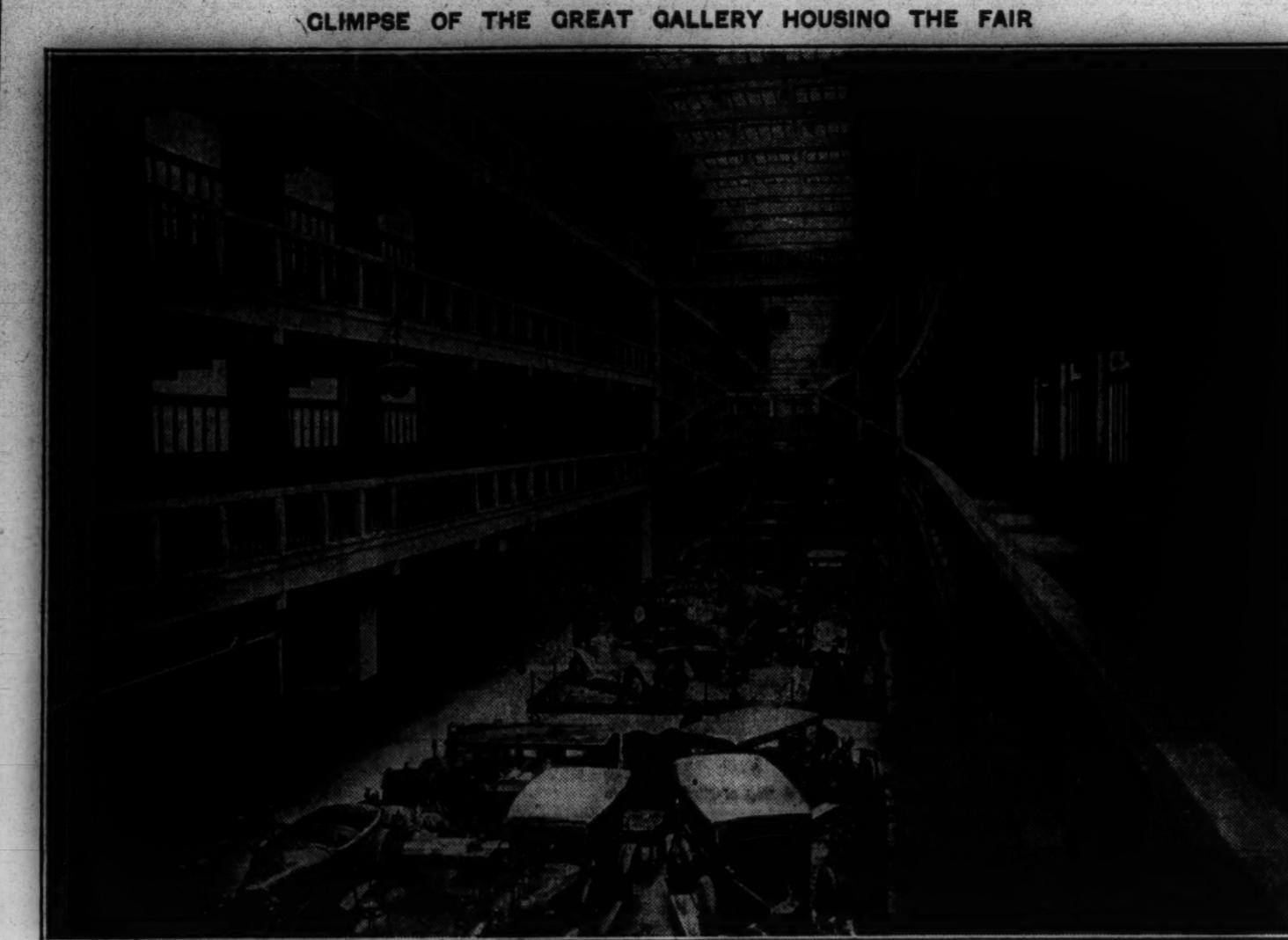
LYONS GROWS AS SILK CENTER

Close Attention Given to Fashion Demands of Big Paris Establishments

BY ETIENNE FOUGERE

President de la Fédération de la Soie

LYONS—Each year registers more convincingly the importance of the importance of this city as a center of silk manufacture. Other places may rank with Lyons as markets where raw silk is bought and sold, but Lyons takes precedence when it comes to the manufacture of silk goods. Figures support the contention that Lyons is growing annually, and that



A CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT FOR DISPLAYING AUTOMOBILES AT LYONS
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hand, the mechanical looms augmented from 18,900 in 1880 to 30,000 in 1900 and to 45,454 in 1924.

The silk industry of Lyons is divided into two branches: the one of the looms where the raw silk is woven, and the other handled by manufacturers who carry out the instructions of the "Syndicat des fabricants de Soieries de Lyon"—the main organization of the silk interests. What the manufacturers produce is closely allied to the fashion

it is true to say that Lyons is the center of this industry. Here are gathered the studios of the outstanding designers. Here are the collections of silk goods assembled through the centuries, and studied today by our experts. Here are the laboratories for experimentation with dyes, and here the ideas of the "Grande Couture de Paris" respecting materials and designs are applied to the goods. The fashion demands of the big Paris establishments are given close attention.

But it is in Lyons that the constant preparation of the "tissus" goes on, and here the samples of goods are made and catalogued.

Lyons is remarked before, not the only place where silk goods are produced. St. Etienne, for instance, is renowned for its ribbons. At this place the "atelier de famille," or home workshop, has been preserved much more than in Lyons, although there are in St. Etienne very up-to-date factories. Treves is known for its silk hosiery, St. Chamond for its braids. Caudry for its silk laces, Roubaix for material to cover furniture.

Just a year ago an estimate was made of the probable total value of the production of silk at Lyons for the year 1924. The figure was put at about 5,000,000,000 francs. It reached, as a matter of fact, 5,482,000,000 francs, the grand total of the silk-manufacturing areas being 6,811,000,000 francs. Lyons, it will be seen, is indisputably the main home of silk manufacture in France and one of the most important centers in the world.

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more and more demands are being made on Lyons by the whole world for the supply of manufactured silk. In 1914, for example, 5318 tons of this cloth were sent abroad, as compared with 9420 tons in 1924, and 10,106 two years later.

Silk weaving may be said to have actually been started in France in 1466, when Louis XI allowed a factory to be set up in Lyons. The art languished in the following century, but was encouraged in the seventeenth century by Louis XIV. There came a period of less activity until Napoleon saw fit to aid its growth. Ever since then progress has been constant. The mechanical looms made their appearance in 1860 and transformed the industry. There were, for example, 10,000 hand looms in 1834, the number rising steadily to 114,000 in 1861; but in 1924 there were only 5413 hand looms left. On the other

hand, the situation is such as to permit great mobility in patterns and texture and variety of cloth. Taffetas, crêpe de chine, crêpe georgette, satins, velours, ottomans, are turned out of the shade and weight specified in the orders.

Although the weaving industry of France is not concentrated in Lyons,

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Polyglot Pontigny Is Called Happiest Community in France

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PONTIGNY—if you should pass near Pontigny, it were well to give it pause, for it is an astonishing little town. It is in some respects more international than Geneva, with its League of Nations: it banishes Communism and it frowns severely upon the use of alcohol.

Pontigny has its own league of nations: a town of miners coming from 12 different countries and outnumbers the French inhabitants themselves. Of the 2000 living within the fold of Pontigny, 1600 are from foreign lands, from Austria, Belgium, China, Hungary, Spain, Italy, Lithuania, Morocco, Russia, Serbia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Luxembourg. And it is said that a happier community it is not possible to find in all France.

So that you may be the better aware when you are in Pontigny's vicinity, it might be explained that it lies a rolling distance of 45 minutes along the main highway from Caen to Falaise. Caen and Falaise are in the département known as Calvados, which holds most of the seaboard along the bay between the ports of Cherbourg and Havre. Caen is a city full of historic buildings and can well be placed for you when it is recalled that Beau Brummell was consul there at one time. Falaise will ring more familiarly to you when reminded it was here that William the Conqueror was born. Having fixed Pontigny on the map, we shall return to it.

Pontigny is Pontigny mainly because at this point are iron mines. These mines are the property of France, but of 1000 miners not more than 200 are French. It is one of the fortunate circumstances in this country that the number of unemployed, relatively speaking, is nil. The mines have to be worked, and there are not enough Frenchmen to work them. On the other hand, in the 13 countries referred to there are many in need of employment. The law of demand and supply operating, representatives of these divers

nationalities have found their way to Pontigny.

In this international town the people are very contented. They find conditions better and yet higher than from whence they came. Their cottages and their gardens are small. They are satisfied with the schools, where the children learn French. The mining company has built them a theater where they may enjoy themselves and where "hard liquor" is forbidden. The campaign against alcohol is vigorously pursued here and well supported by the inhabitants. Furthermore, Communist activities are allowed no foothold. The discord which tends to creep in when Communism gains the upper hand does not appear in Pontigny.

Yes, Pontigny holds the record of all the 35,000 towns of France for having the greatest percentage of foreigners. But more than this, Pontigny offers an example of how foreigners may come to France and live in harmony with the French and with other nationalities. Near the mouth of mine shafts, therefore, in the placid and fertile département of Calvados, is a village proclaiming to all the world the gospel that all men are brothers. Here indeed is a veritable foretaste of the real league of nations.

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Making Preparations for Rose Planting

By J. HORACE McFARLAND
Editor, American Rose Annual

THE response I have had to the earlier articles on roses printed in The Christian Science Monitor is to me most pleasing, because it shows that I am touching new sources of rose promotion, and thus working along toward the ideal of making the rose universal in America.

There are, broadly, two items of preparation for rose planting. They may be going on almost coincidently. The first is the decision of what roses will be planted, of course with the understanding that there is space enough to plant them and exposure that will give them a fair chance to prosper.

The Adventure

In these days the rose catalogues are far more truthful than they were a dozen years ago. Five thousand amateur growers in the United States gathered in the fold of the American Rose Society have not only enforced honesty but made it profitable. The adjectival monstrosity of a dozen years ago is almost nonexistent in catalogue relations today. There are still a few, largely those of concerns selling the pitiful little rooted cuttings sent out in bare-root plants in full leaf, who indulge in extravagant language to describe roses they have usually never seen blooming and which they do not themselves ever grow outdoors because their operations are greenhouse operations. (In fact, one of these growers confessed in my Breezy Hill garden that he never saw roses bloom outdoors, and seldom indoors, because it was his business to cut the wood off as fast as it grew and root it again for more roses. His only criteria of merit were rapidity of growth and freedom from thorns, and when we showed him a splendid, lovely and vigorous rose, one called Willowmore, he said it would be useless to him because it was too thorny for easy propagation.)

But most of the growers tell most of the facts most of the time, and the first thing to do, consequently, for the prospective rose garden is to get the catalogues together and decide what roses will be bought. In the next paper I shall have some advice to give as to varieties with which a start may be made, but when I describe the "Dependable Dozen" it will be with a very definite suggestion that rose planting is so lovely an adventure that it is a great deal better not to expect always the fullest success for the reason that the most dependable varieties are not always the most beautiful varieties.

Simplification of Technique

The next item of preparation, and a vital one, is to have the ground ready for the roses. The time has gone by, I am glad to say, when extreme difficulty and large expense are deemed essential in preparing ground for roses. I have in my library books advising the preparation of four feet deep when drainage was included, and quite generally of three feet deep. A few hardy individuals were willing not to go deeper than two feet in preparing rose soil. The prescriptions for the composition of the soil are wonderful, and impossible for the most part. Not so many years ago, Frederick W. Taylor, the notable apostle of efficiency in mechanical work, who happened to love roses, prepared some beds in diagonal layers of soil, and clay, and sand, and different other substances, which cost \$1.50 per cubic yard, before the war, and would cost at least \$3 a running foot now. It is hardly necessary to say that my particular feet did not run toward roses that way, for I didn't have the money! Now I know that such preparation is wholly unnecessary.

Any ground, as I have before remarked in these papers, that will grow good corn, or cabbage, or peas, or produce satisfactory sunnies or marigolds or garden asters, will grow good roses. The roses seem to prefer a heavy soil, so that clay is no disadvantage, but none the less I have seen them revel in the sands of Florida and in the loose loamy soil of Long Island. They do need reasonably rich soil, but in the method of handling and going to work no time need be delayed in starting his rose bed because he has not at hand all the essentials for providing exceedingly rich soil.

As I have said, good garden soil is desirable. It ought to be deeply dug, and by that I mean to the depth of full 18 inches, independent of any drainage that may be required, for roses do not get along with wet feet, though they do need a great deal of water passing through their root systems. This 18-inch preparation is

probably most easily made by a modified form of what is called "trenching." If the roses are grown in beds, as they can very well be, 18 inches by three feet, one, or wider if that is more convenient, and as long as the garden and the pocketbook will take care of. Throw the soil out one-spade depth, then take out the second-spade depth, lay it to one side and begin to put back the first-spade depth, so that, as a matter of fact, the soil has been reversed. The better the top and bottom layers, or, as the English put it, the top and bottom "spits," are mixed up, the more favorable the condition is.

While this is going on, if there is obtainable well-rotted manure of any sort, it ought to be dug in particularly to the lower spit.

It will be noted that I have said well-rotted manure, by which I mean that it is so thoroughly broken up that it will easily mix with the soil. Cow manure is said to be the best, but I have noticed mighty little difference between that and ordinary stable manure. Lamentably, Mr. Ford's substitute, even in the new model, is not increasing our available supply of rose fertilizer!

A Substitute

But suppose there isn't any stable manure. Sometimes the rose grower can obtain prepared humus, not very expensive, which will help to lighten stiff clay soils, and he can likewise always obtain ground bone or powdered bone or powdered horn. All these substances are desirable for admixture with the soil in quantities which will just about make the bone dust show as it is distributed in the soil.

When this bed has been thus thoroughly prepared, and when if there is a possibility that water will stand in one of the beds additional depth has been taken into which the water may run, the additional depth being filled with rough material of any sort, like brickbats, stones, etc., the ground is about ready for the roses. It is altogether better if it has been prepared as long in advance of the time as possible, but I do strongly and insistently urge early planting that I need rather put the plants in immediately after the preparation than to delay by a single hour the vital setting of the rose plant into its permanent home.

Early Planting

On this subject I presume I am a crank. The proper place for the roots of a rose is in the soil in which they grew. Man has managed to mitigate the injury of transfer from one soil to another, but the less the time the roots are exposed, the less the injury. Everything I say, therefore, must be construed as bearing upon the earliest possible planting. It cannot be too early when the ground is in condition to work. It can be too late, for I have seen foliage foliage, especially the spreading of roses in late spring and early summer, whether they are presumably dormant as they come from the nurseryman or whether they have been grown in pots and are transferred into the soil seemingly without jar or jolt.

So we have looked at the scanning of the catalogues to select the varieties and we have discussed the preparation of the soil, which, after all, is simple and uncomplicated, though rather than have anyone do without a rose I would tell him to dig a hole and put a rose in and then watch it. Any reward it gives him will urge him toward better preparation another time.

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The Bettina Rose Rising From a Bed of Rhododendron



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Placing the Plant and Spreading the Roots.

Four Months of Iris

IRIS, the modest man's orchid, is commonly reputed to be a flower of brief bloom. The writer has not found it so in her garden in southwestern Michigan. On the contrary, through careful selection of varieties of the flag irises, followed by Siberian and Japanese types, the season begins in early April and continues until late July. No other flower known produces such masses of color through so long a period. The foliage of the iris is not the least of its attractions. From the early flowering dwarfs with 4 to 6-inch leaves, useful as a border plant, by way of the many slender sword-leaved Japanese irises, to the massive La Tendresse with its blue-green blades 8-inches wide and 4 feet tall, this plant adds beauty to any type of perennial group.

If the spring comes early in southwestern Michigan, little Pumila Atroviolaceas, 4 inches tall, opens his royal purple eyes the first week in April. One year he came on April 5, and he always arrives by April 12. Next to bloom are the Chamaesiris family: Alba, white; and Aurea, pale primrose. Then comes Butterfly, rich yellow, and 6 to 8 inches tall. The boldest of the dwarfs is Balcon Blue. On a ground color of creamy-gray he wears heavy splashes of purple. Four years ago in the writer's garden he made a seedling from Siberian Iris, a delicate form of delicate Nile-green shading to cream. She named this Bluebeard's Daughter. Benacensis, another early dwarf, sends a 5- or 10-inch stalk of deep reddish purple from a low mat of leaves.

Following are the most satisfactory taller sorts as this gardener has proved them:

12 Irises for Early May

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Draw somehow over lovelier.

E. G.

Allen Bradley, famous teacher, DATES, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, APPROVED, 1928, Home-Made Equipment, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 25

Music News of the World

Three Conductors

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna

THE high standard of the Vienna Staatsoper is doubtless due to Franz Schalk. This fine musician and eminent conductor is one of the last of the old guard of conductors who have been brought up on the ideals of the Wagner epoch. Yet the modern repertoire of the house is modest and not always well chosen; and the classic standard operas are being performed beautifully, but largely in the traditional scenic and musical garb. It is only recently that the Vienna Opera, under the influence of its excellent new stage director, Lothar Wallerstein, has reluctantly opened its doors to modern ideas of scenic art and stage direction. Schalk is not given to such experiments, and ill-fated ventures like the recent "Fidelio" revival at Berlin would be impossible here. Yet there is a middle road between the two extremes which might well be pursued.

Berlin has three prominent operatic conductors—Erich Kleiber, Bruno Walter and Otto Klemperer. Vienna consoles herself to some extent for this discrepancy by the reflection, first, that all three of them are Austrians either by descent or by many years' association; and secondly that, notwithstanding their brilliant positions in Berlin, each of them would be willing, there is good reason to believe, to exchange his Vienna post for that of director of the Vienna Staatsoper.

Three Visitors

Two of the prominent Berlin opera conductors have recently conducted symphonic concerts at Vienna, namely Kleiber and Walter; and one, Egon Pollak, from Hamburg. Their advent within a rather short period may not be fortuitous, and there is doubtless a certain connection between these guest appearances and the well-known fact that the Vienna Staatsoper is just now in search of a new first conductor. At any rate, Vienna has had an opportunity to compare three vastly different types of musicians and conductors.

Bruno Walter is beloved here through his many years' association with the Vienna. Once under Mahler's direction, he was a witness of, indeed a collaborator in, what has since been recognized as the "golden age" of this house. Under Mahler, Walter saw and conducted in part those remarkable re-staged productions of Wagner's and especially of Mozart's operas which ushered in the process of "scenic rejuvenation" which the German opera houses are just now undergoing. Walter, then a young man, drank deeply from the well of Mahler's inspiration; with the result that now, still comparatively young in years, he is considered by the young generation a "classicist" among conductors.

Interpretation of Mahler

Indeed, Walter is not one of those German conductors who assert themselves at the cost of the composer, nor one of those who are willing, or able, to participate in the new school of operatic production. On his visits



ERICH KLEIBER

Theremin in London

By BERNARD VAN DIEREN

LONDON has recently been stirred by the exhibition of Professor Theremin's invention. With its aid anyone can produce every conceivable sound, familiar and unfamiliar, by just waving his hand in the air. Nay, even composers shall be needed no more; all movement and every action, the running, the crawling, the doffing, the falling, theapple, shall, all in the presence of this incomparable apparatus, automatically produce bewitching music, coming straightway from the ether.

Quite sober and shrewd writers have made such astonishing announcements as those. Since inventors have started describing their professor's first audience tried their hands at the job. At least one of them, and all the others simultaneously to some extent, were realized when Theremin himself performed some simple cantilena. Most of his bearers were musical innocents of considerable distinction; the others were the critics, who are only too eager to announce a new wonder because they spend their days usually in efforts to hide their discomfort among well-intended mediocrities.

The real wonder, however, will be if (apart from Theremin's assistant, Goldberg, who, as could be expected, played a very modest role) another performer is found who will manage to play this disconcertingly intricate instrument!

I am afraid it is one of the "White Knight's" inventions, and therefore feel pleased to think that both ordinary orchestral players and composers will not find their "occupation gone" yet through Professor Theremin's invention, even should it prove capable of commercial exploitation.

New Pijper Symphony Heard in Philadelphia

By THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—This twentieth program of the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Pierre Monteux, produced as chief novelty a symphony composed by Willem Pijper, a modern Dutch composer, in the summer of 1926 and dedicated to Mr. Monteux.

The work apparently is frankly based upon American jazz, both in the use of the admitted jazz rhythms and in the instrumentation. The score calls for 110 instruments including a piano, saxophones, a mandolin, most of the drum family and a tambourine, besides an unusual number of strings.

The symphony, in three connected

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est individualities among the conductors of our day. Kleiber's debut with the Philharmonic Orchestra of his native city was thus an outstanding artistic event.

Another aspect of Mahler's symphony. This time it was Mahler's first that he performed. Few conductors make it an "Mahlerian" as he does. Few are more capable of reflecting the incessant and abrupt changes from elation to melancholy.

Quite different was the style in which Erich Kleiber placed before us Mahler's Fourth Symphony. He is more intellectual, less emotional than Walter. Kleiber is the analytical conductor who lays the musical structure of the work bare before us; and then becomes the synthetic musician who weaves the detached elements into a perfect unit. Before our very eyes he ears. Of the oft bewailed "incoherence" of Mahler's music there was not a trace in Kleiber's reading. His performances are at once a presentation of the particular work and an analytical commentary thereon. It is for this reason that the musician delights in Kleiber's work; while the broad public is attracted by one of the strong-

"Edipus Rex" Given in Boston

By L. A. SLOPER

WHERE Stravinsky is heading so widely differing range, Egon Pollak's presentation of Mahler's "Song of the Earth" added another, and also interesting, aspect of Mahler conducting. Pollak, the conductor of the Hamburg Opera, is like Kleiber, an Austrian by birth, and more than Kleiber and Walter, above all an operatic conductor; his performance of Verdi's "Falstaff" at the Vienna Opera was a remarkable venture two years ago. He is a compelling conductor, but more of the quiet, "objective" type. Beside the lyrical effusion with which Walter generally endows Mahler's "song symphony," Pollak's reading was at first more for its romanticism, which is perhaps the attitude which the general public will ultimately take toward Mahler's work. But it remains to be seen whether, minus its peculiar inherent element, Mahler's music will stand the test of time.

His lines should be delivered in a grandiose and mock-heroic manner." This did not add to the solemnity of the occasion. But when a Greek tragedy has been adapted into a French text, which then has been turned into Latin, while an English version is supplied to the speaker, it is not easy to know whether we are expected to take the matter seriously.

As a curtain raiser to Stravinsky, Mr. Koussevitzky called on the composer's latest reported model, Handel, offering the Concerto Grossso No. 5 in D major. This was very appropriate, but it is not so clear that it was steady progressive. But to many of us, since the "Nocte," "In the year," "Bacchus," and "Handel's" were all performed with its hard, dissonant lines, but there was no room for such criticism this season. Dr. H. A. Fricker's singers were performing with a superlative tonal quality, rich, vivid, fresh and joyous. For

ESPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE thirty-first annual festival of the Mendelssohn Choir turned out to be one of the most successful in recent years. The program was not imposing on paper, but it turned out to be delightful in the concert hall, especially as the choristers happened to be in the top of their form. In recent years, not a few persons have been finding fault with the soprano section of the choir, with its hard, dissonant lines, but there was no room for such criticism this season. Dr. H. A. Fricker's singers were performing with a superlative tonal quality, rich, vivid, fresh and joyous. For

years, it has been a virtuous choir of the first rank, capable of attempting anything ever written for choristers. But this year there was an added distinction to their interpretation, which had not been in evidence in recent seasons. The power of their voices, which were always accomplished with apparent reserve, proved most impressive also.

As the curtain raiser to the festival was Brahms' "Song of the Fates." The choir sang it with every detail carefully polished, although the performance was less stimulating than some of those that came later. Other important numbers heard were Purcell's "Ode to St. Cecilia," and C. H. Parry's choral ode, "Blest Pair of Sirens." Of course, the choristers did the usual number of short unaccompanied numbers, of which one of the best was Parry's "Old Belier," and the male and female sections of the choir also did separate selections, which were, as usual, more popular than important.

The accompaniments of the chief choir numbers were supplied by the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra, which also gave a matinee program under the baton of Fritz Reiner. The orchestra numbers on that occasion were Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," an Orchestral Suite, "Hay Jänes," by Zoltán Kodály, and a Wagnerian group made up of the Prelude to "Lohengrin," the overture to "The Meistersingers" and the Music Fire from "Die Walküre." At the first concert, the visiting orchestra observed the Schubert Centenary by playing the "Unfinished" Symphony.

The Mendelssohn Choir will not make an extensive tour this season. Plans call only for a trip to Detroit and one concert there, early in March.

F. J.

The Mendelssohn Choir

A Pan-American Guild

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York
EDGAR VARBSE has started something again. This time it is the Pan-American Association of Composers; a militant group that purposes to push the modern musical cause in the Western Hemisphere. First, it was the New Symphony Orchestra that Varbse instituted; one concert, on the evening of April 11, 1919, and the enterprise ended. With the help of a committee of women he made the brief experiment. "Does the town mean," I find written in The Christian Science Monitor by way of comment on the occasion, "to continue in what ever was Sir Vene's intentions. It may be that he is attempting to set up a new art form, employing for the purpose all the best features of the old ones. His chorus he uses, for example, something in the manner of the chorus of the ancient Greek drama, for descriptive commentary. Even in the theater, where the pictorial appeal was retained, action was abolished. As for the music, this score appears to be a synthesis of all musical styles, from musical prehistory to Verdi. Handel is reported to have been the model, but you may hear also the voices of the ancients: of Monteverde, Palestrina—and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Yes, Joscata's "Orcula, Orcula!" is nothing but the "Ta-ran-ta-ra, ta-ran-ta-ra" of the contemporary Pollak, who is engaged in action against the fearsome Pirates.

Outspoken, the town decided for classicism. The orchestra was taken from Varbse and given to a conductor of conventional views to practice upon. Later it suffered a change of name, and still later it underwent merging with the Philharmonic Orchestra; or, more plainly said, was put out of existence. After the failure of the modern orchestra, Varbse tried a work-a-serenade he called it—that is all the characteristics of an English pastoral. The Mendelssohn singers did full justice to the quaint charm of the chorals portions, and the delicious melodies of the arias were well sung by Ethyl Hayden, soprano, Tudor Davies, tenor, and Earle Spicer, baritone.

As Dr. Fricker excels as a conductor of Bach, he naturally includes several works by that master in every festival. This year he did the Motet "Be Not Afraid," in which he gave a masterly display of conductorship in guiding a body of 250 singers through the intricate contrapuntal lines of the work. It might be called a Battling Body.

The Pan-American Association of Composers will be, said I not? battling body. It will not wait for the public to guess at what it is up to; it will assert itself everywhere it can. It will give presentations of American music in as many towns as possible. American music, mark you, and nothing besides. As the Germans pushed Strauss and as the French pushed Debussy, so the Pan-Americans will push their man, whoever he may chance to be.

Now does that tell the whole story.

The Pan-Americans are resolved that American music shall be made known in the Eastern as well as the Western World; and how, someone perhaps asks, will they carry that intention out? The hint is all I have at present. More on the matter when they issue, as I understand they will before long, their first manifesto.

The marchers under the new banner are making, I presume, we may say, American history, whereas musical parades on American ground hitherto have for the most part been making not American, but European history. Enroll with Grieg, and you are at once in the Norwegian procession; with Tchaikovsky, and you are in the Russian. Nevertheless, there have always been a few Americans who wore out their shoes in America's behalf. Indications of them are given in the report of the Librarian of Congress Division of Music, Carl Engel, chief, lately sent out from Washington. A manuscript received the past year is the tune-book of the Bellamy Band of Hamden, Conn., date of 1799. Not to be despised is the American music of the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary periods. Documents relating to it may be counted amongst the most valuable antiquities. They ought to be gathered in library and historical society collections, where they may be studied systematically. Possibly Varbse and his Pan-American comrades will be found to be but completing an idea originally conceived by Samuel Bellamy and those who kicked up the dust of Connecticut village streets with him 130 years ago.

Distinguished Exploits

The most distinguished exploits of the guild undoubtedly were the production of Varbse's "Hyperion," "Integrals" and "Octandre," Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" and Stravinsky's "Histoire d'un Soldat." In the midst of what could only be called remarkable artistic prosperity, Varbse discontinued the ministrations of the guild, announcing at the beginning of the present season that the cause of the modern movement had been so successfully forwarded that militancy was no longer necessary; indeed, however, the Con d'Or flapped its wings and

creased: "Kee-ree-ko-ko-ko!" Wherefore, this marshalling of the modernists for a conquest of all the Americas. It almost seems to me like the fancy of Varbse's own astonishing orchestral work, "Americas," come true, or translated into action. Those who sat at the first council, held at Birchard Hall, Steinway's, the other day—I

were greater beauty their only advantage, the new engineering principles of Dodge Brothers. Victory Six would still be revolutionary.

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THE HOME FORUM

Charles Perrault and His "Tales of Mother Goose"

THESE are some whose fame rests, not on what they themselves probably accounted their chief accomplishments, but on some subsidiary interest or activity: as was the case with Charles Perrault, who was born in Paris in 1628, just three centuries ago.

The son of a man of good standing, he was one of four brothers, all distinguished in one direction or another. Claude Perrault was a doctor, a man of letters, and Nicholas a doctor of the Sorbonne; while Charles turned to literature. He was appointed in 1663 by Colbert to a position as superintendent of the royal buildings, including in his office the duties of advising the minister in matters relative to the arts and natural sciences. He was of the original members of the Academy of Invention and "Belles-lettres," was nominated a member of the French Academy in 1670; and he took an active part in the famous "Quarrel of the Ancients and Moderns" ranging himself on the side of the moderns, and writing, relative to this, his "Parallèle des Anciens et des Modernes." He has left various other literary works, his "Memoirs" having been published in 1759.

But in all this there is little of vital interest for us today, little to keep his memory green; and, if his name is familiar to us, we won't have by his official standing, his academic honors or his solemn literary dissertations. Rather, it was because he had the happy gift of first collecting much of tales as still lived on the lips of nurses and old wives for the delectation of his own children, then writing them down and publishing them, thus preserving them in permanent form for the boys and girls of all time.

These Tales, appearing first in a Miscellany during 1696 and 1697, were issued as a complete volume in the latter year with the title of Histories, or Tales of Times Past, and the subtitle of Tales of Mother Goose. Perrault appended to them not his own name, but that of his ten-year-old son, Perrault d'Amancour. The collection comprises many of those old traditional tales so dear to children: the Sleeping Beauty, Little Red Ridinghood, Blue Beard, Puss in Boots, Cinderella, the Little Glass Slipper, Little Thumbling, and others. The author had also issued previously three small tales in verse, Patient Griselda, The Wishes, and Peau d'Ane or Aes's Skin.

It is easy to imagine how keen must have been the delight of the children, in those days when their books were few, to have these hereditary tales recorded; and, in accomplishing this work, Perrault blazed the trail for many who were later to add to the rich collections of old folk legends and traditional tales. The invention was naturally his own, but he did not seek out those who knew the old stories, to listen and record; but his literary skill, his vivid gift of narrative, his

understanding of children and how to please them, are evident in the manner of presentation. These tales, translated into many languages, are still delighted in by children of today, in other lands as well as in his native France, after nearly two hundred and fifty years.

Without there were not lacking in those days critics to object, as they did nearly a century and a half later when Hans Andersen's first Tales appeared, that there was no regularity or order, so they laid out the city to conform with the points of the compass. The streets all run north or south, east or west. They also arranged for five squares, one in the center of the city, and the other four at certain fixed intervals. At the extremities of the city are to be found four terraces, North, South, East and West. As the city on the south is a little longer than it is

on the north, East Terrace is not so straight as the others, but its deviation takes the form of a flight of steps and so preserves a regular irregularity.

North Terrace is the "West End" of the city and contains public buildings, educational institutions and clubs, as pictured here, with Government House farther to the west, and the Houses of Parliament on the opposite side of the street. King William Street, the high street of the

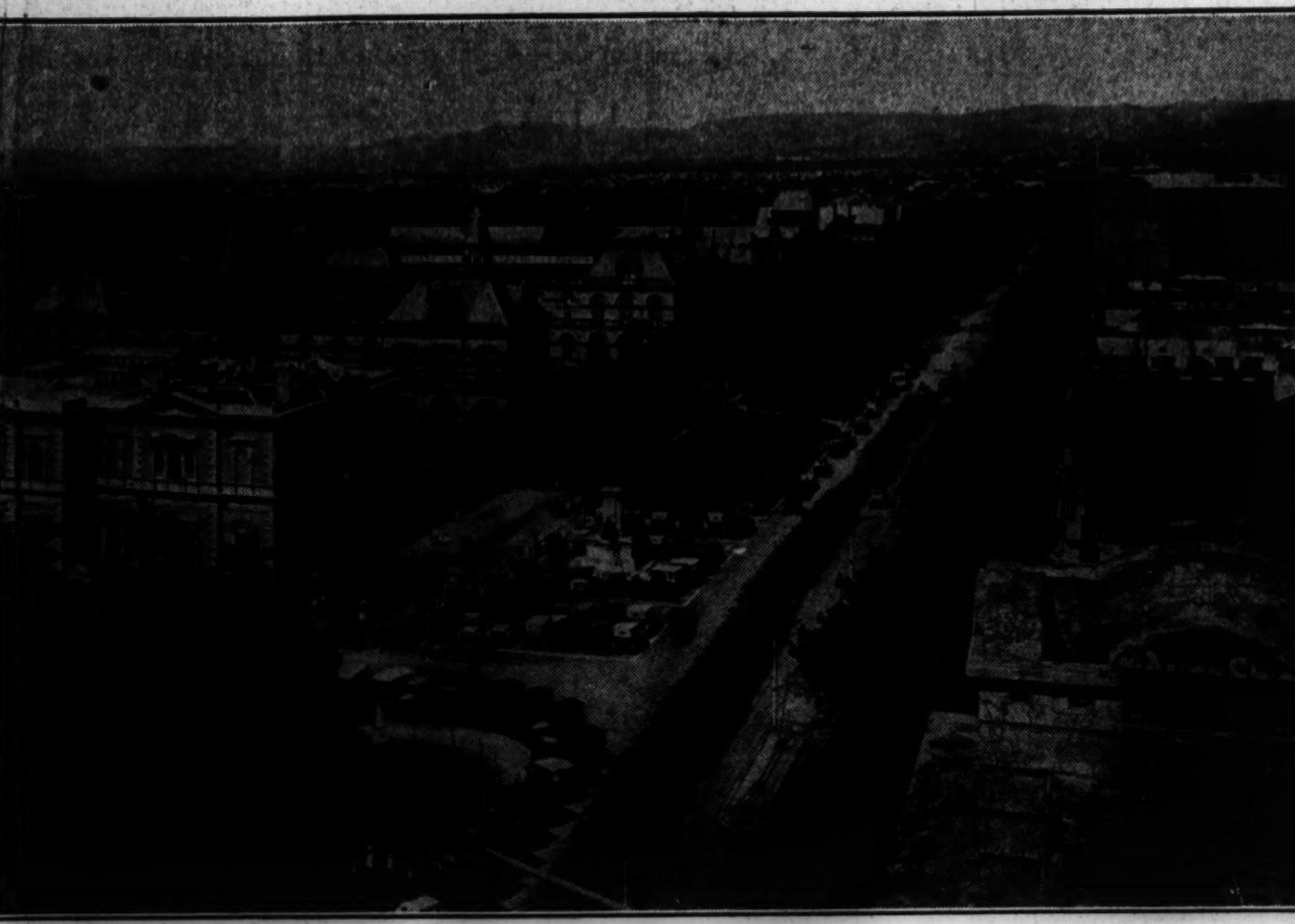
town, runs at right angles from North Terrace to Victoria Square, the center of the city.

Adelaide is surrounded by park lands, averaging half a mile in width. Fruitful olive trees and graceful gum trees beautify these reserves which are mainly devoted to sports and recreation. Here are also found the Botanical Gardens, which rival in beauty and charm those of her sister city, Sydney.

The Mount Lofty ranges provide

landscape beauty and form a lovely background. Charming suburbs of villa residences in luxuriant gardens lovingly encircle the city, and extend from the hills to the sea, guarding their queen set in their midst.

The State of South Australia celebrated its ninety-first anniversary on the twenty-eighth of December last. The Old Government House, under which it was declared a Province, still stands, though bent and withered, and is visited annually by tens of thousands of people.



North Terrace, Adelaide, Australia.

The Dominie's School-house

man who walks about in your railings is not so formed. Nevertheless, your tailor is a fashionable tradesman, and a word or two now and then is very useful. As his shop does not lie far out of your way, it is probably the case that you find yourself frequently in his company.

He is a good-looking, gentleman-like, middle-aged man, who you meet him in the street without knowing him, might seem to belong, if not to your own club, at any rate, to one like it. There is nothing cringing or timid about him and nothing arrogant. It is his peculiar property to be dressed neither in the fashion nor out of it.

If called upon to decide, you would say that he was a gentleman. But were you to examine him closely, you would find in his features some trace of the retail tradesman. There would be to be discerned there, those lines of little but still anxious thought which come from the daily making of money in small parcels. That passage from the De Officials might occur to you which tells us that they are to be accounted mean who buy from the wholesale dealers what they sell again.

In all other respects your tailor is a very pleasant man with whom to wile away a quarter of an hour in chance conversation. You need not rush into literature or politics or religion. You may confine yourself entirely to his own wares, and in doing so need not make special reference to your own back or your own legs.

You need not even allude to the excellence of the stuff he has furnished you. The general wants of the world at large in reference to garments, the general supply, and much more often the general deficiency, will find you in subjects. You will be astonished at the difficulties which your tailor has to encounter before the dapper little parcel is sent home which shall contain your trousers. There has been a sudden breakdown in the supply of the stuff demanded. The sheep have forgotten to give their wool. The different plants have declined to supply their dyes. The manufacturers, masters and men, have all declined to develop further the legs of mankind. The intermediate merchants have, for certain indispensable purposes of their own, suddenly abandoned their vocation.

You begin to fear that you will be reduced to the shreds and tatters of your coat, and you are told to buy his. But your friend ends his dialogue by telling you that he will not be found sufficient for the occasion.

"You will have them, sir, by the fifteenth of next month." It is now only the tenth of June, and you go to your club a happy man.

—ANTHONY THOMAS, in "London Tradesmen."

A London Tailor Interviewed

The London tailor is one with whom the resident in London has many interviews. A man may boast that he has nothing to do with his tailor but to accept his garments and pay his bill. You think that you can order your coat by letter, and you will be confident that it will suit you when sent home. But try back on your own memory, and you will find how often in the course of the last year you have stood at your tailor's board, discussing with him things sartorial and others. He is in your way as you walk abroad; and though we are far from hinting that the tailor of your choice does not fit you as he should do, or that anything can be amiss either with his fabrics or with his patterns, there still will arise subjects of conversation sufficiently interesting to cause you to deviate as you go to your club. Perhaps it is the case that he is somewhat slow in the performance of his work. It is a fault with London tailors, and one in which I fear they love to indulge, as every such fault pleaded acts as an advertisement.

The man who necessarily takes six weeks to make you a dress coat in the season must have many dress coats to make. And you have already, perhaps, found it to be your object to have your coat by him who makes many. Your tailor's intention is to amass a fortune. Yours in dealing with him is, not only that of being paid. You, too, like a spark of that renown which may come to you from dealing with a tradesman of fashion. It is not that you wish to be great by means of your tailor. You are open to no such vile reproach. Clothes, you are quite aware, are but clothes. Let who will be made by his tailor, you are quite sure that the

years have I been minister at Drumtochty," the Doctor used to say at school examinations, "and we have never wanted a student at the University, and while Dominie Jameson lives we never shall." Whereupon Dominie assigned his share of credit to the Doctor, "who gave the finds in Greek to every lad of them, without money and without price, to make no mention of the higher mathematics." From "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," by JOHN WARSON (IAN MACLAEN).

Mushrooms

We searched for mushrooms in the meadow—
It was a lovely, sunlit day
In February!
We knew where mushrooms ought to grow,
And we would surely take away
All we could carry.

We hunted all the morning long—
The sun shone bright and the sky was blue
In February!
A meadow lark trilled a joyous song;
Though our shoes were drenched with dew
Our hearts were merry.

The grass was, oh, so very green,
And the killdeers were talking of spring
In February!
Not a single mushroom had we seen
But we had heard the sweet birds sing
In February!

—HELEN MARIE BROWN.

"Hewed Them Out
Cisterns"

The mountains lift their tops so high in the air that towering clouds, which have no rest in the sky, love to come to them, and wrapping about their tops, distill their moisture upon them. Thus mountains hold communion with God's upper ocean, and like good men, draw supplies from the invisible. And so it is, that in the times of drought in the valley below, the rocks are always wet. The mountain moss is always green.

Could one who builds his house upon the plain but meet and tap these springs in the mountain, and lay his

artificial channels to the very source, he would never know when drought cometh. For mountain springs never grow dry so long as clouds brood the hill tops. Day and night they gush out in fountains, with liquid plash and undreamed music; except when the birds—those who come to the rivulet all day long has been a base stool to drink at their crystal edges! And he who has put himself into communion with these mountain springs shall never be unsupplied.

While artificial cisterns dry up, and crack for dryness, this mountain fountain comes night and day with cool abundance. While others, with weary strokes, force up from deep wells a pernicious supply of turbid water, he has joined himself to a mountain spring, has its voice in its dwelling night and day, summer and winter, without work or stroke of laboring pump, clear, sweet, and cheerful;

running of its own accord to serve, and singing at its work, more musical than any lute; and in its song bringing suggestions of its mountain home, the deep recesses the rock which was its father, the cloud which was its mother, and the twinning heaven brood above both rock and cloud!

With such a spring, near, accessible, urging itself upon the eye and ear, how great would be his folly who should abandon it, and fill his

attic with a leaden cistern, that for ever leaked when full, and was not his blame if the embryo scholar did not come to birth. "Five and thirty

—WINDRED GRAY STEWART, in "Lyric West."

Our Daily Manna

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOST of us are familiar with the story of the manna which God gave to the Israelites. His followers in Moses' day, when they rebelled and longed for the fleshpots of Egypt, crying out against the harshness of the desert. Divine Love met their need with a daily, ever constant supply, which continued until the host entered the promised land. The Biblical story informs us that "in the morning the dew lay round about the host," and that when it had gone there was found a small, round, edible food called by the Israelites "manna," because they knew not what it was. The divine instructions received by Moses were that each should gather according to his eating, though saving none for the next day, except for the Sabbath. At first some did save for the next day, evidently doubting God's daily giving; but when the next day came they found the manna spoiled and unfit for consumption.

Many may read and accept as true this and other accounts of God's care; but while accepting, as true this care in a different age and clime, some may not feel ready to admit that it is possible where they are now. This attitude is not tenable when one realizes something of God's nature. His nature is always the same, and is invariable in its love for His children. In accord with His divine nature, God is continuously supplying all good, and we must be ready as continuously to accept His supply of good. Each day for each need must we go forth to gather the manna of spiritual understanding by which to solve any and all of our problems. If the children of Israel could have gathered sufficient manna to have lasted a month, in all probability some of them would have done so; but wisdom did not thus supply them. Each day they were compelled to remember that God was caring for them, allowing them no opportunity to forget His heavenly position.

Uninterrupted must God's giving be wonderful to us, increasingly satisfying. Problems are not solved, because men do not look to God sufficiently for guidance and for the increasing supply of wisdom which they need as they progress. Speaking of the Master's use of the law of divine supply, and realizing its instant availability at all times, Mrs. Eddy writes in *Science and Health* (p. 494), "It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

For every discordant condition there is a spiritual antidote, a truth which can be applied directly to the discord. God's love is close to each of us, available for our use if we but turn to Him and accept the divine application of His law. How important it is, then, to know that we can each day gather our spiritual manna, which, in turn, supplies our daily needs, however extreme! This manna of spiritual understanding is able to cope with any phase of human distress, destroy it, and actually bring heaven to earth, a result for which the Christian world has so long prayed.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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RAILWAYS SHOW A PRONOUNCED UPWARD TREND

Stock Market Movements Are Lacking in Uniform- ity—Bonds Very Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Heavy buying of Wabash common which soared \$6 points to \$6 on rumors of competitive buying for control, featured today's stock market.

Price movements in the general list lacked uniformity, although rails showed a pronounced upward trend, and most of the industrials pointed upward.

Speculative uneasiness over the brokers' loan situation was reflected in the persistent liquidation of certain stocks in the rail rallies, and the hurry to unload on the first signs of weakness in others.

Airplane stocks, which had soared to high altitudes on buying influenced by the successful long distance flight, had a sharp drop to new 1928 lows. Wright Aeronautical rose six points. Mack Trucks dropped four points to a new low for the year around \$5. Adams Express collapsed 20 points to \$50 on an upturn.

The announcement that W. F. Dickson was seeking proxies for Wabash stock in an effort to get representation for minority interests on the board, brought a flood of buying into that issue, which gained 10 points after the year's low. Louisville and Western advanced 3 points, and Western Maryland and Erie common 3 each. About a dozen other rails advanced a point or so.

For Film ran up four points on the rumors of a possible merger negotiations were pending whereby that company would acquire the Stanley theaters. Strength of American Sugar Refining, Howe Sound and Oppenheim Cos. continued with the newness of Montgomery Ward and Greene Canadas Copper.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares. The same quietness which had characterized the bond market since the beginning of the week continued today. Prices moved within extremely narrow limits. There is little likelihood that the market will assume a more lively appearance until the details of the Treasury's March 15 financing are made known, probably next week.

New offerings during the week exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1927 for the first time this year, amounting approximately to \$116,000,000, compared with \$65,000,000. Last week's aggregate was approximately \$6,000,000.

Some further buying of Atchison & developed in the early trading, but a few other railway issues inclined to heaveiness, including Rock Island 4s. Trading was nominal in the United States Government and foreign groups.

GRAIN PRICES HIGHER TODAY

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (AP)—With colder weather prevalent over domestic wheat territory, wheat prices averaged higher early today. Absence of snow covering in various sections led to a slight increase in the wheat crop damage to which would ensue.

Opening at 4¢ decline to 4@4¢ advance wheat subsequently scored additional gains in some cases. Corn oats and protein products developed upward, corn rising unchanged to 4¢ up and later continuing to point higher.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—March 1.83@4¢, May 1.84@4¢, July 1.85@4¢; Corn—March 84@2¢, May 85@2¢, July 99@10¢; Oats—March 84@4¢, May 86@4¢, July (new) 84¢.

Corn closed unsettled, 4¢@4¢ to 10¢ net lower, wheat 4¢ to 10¢ up, and provisions unchanged to 7 cents higher.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Annual reports of the railroads show the most part of their earnings well under those of 1926. The principal impression that these make upon us is that the market had discounted very liberally not only 1926 results but a fair degree of improvement in 1927.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Basic conditions are, in our opinion, sound and promising. We view the current downward movement as merely technical and see no evidence that it has been completed but see plenty of indications that it has run the greater part of its course. We expect funds will be available when that is needed to be utilized to acquire stocks which are intrinsically attractive.

Ehmer, Bright & Co., Boston: Although the present range of prices cannot be regarded as at bargain levels, it would not be surprising to find moderate gains in good securities. If these are purchased at reasonable prices, that is, not overvalued, they should be intrinsically attractive.

Shrimpton, Atherton & Co., Boston: While many specialties and appear far advanced, some stocks are still below attractive levels. Railroad and utility companies will apparently prosper this year and their stocks will be well deserved.

Their appeal is to be logical leaders on the next upward swing.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: For the long pull we maintain our bullish opinion, and look for ultimately higher prices, than if registered a moderate decline. For long-term fashion with bearish recoveries on the way down, but in our opinion the bottom of the valley has not yet been reached.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: We are inclined to believe that the approach of another long period of discriminatory markets in which the line of cleavage between better and poorer securities will be as sharp as in 1926 and 1927. But we feel that intending purchasers would do well to wait a week or two until the market has moved. The liquidation of loans in which a fair start has already been made is going to be induced.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We think the market has given indication of proceeding somewhat further with the railroads, but the market is not yet at the selling during yesterday's setback was mainly for short account. With the present market conditions, however, we see no reason why the policy of further reducing commitments on days of strength in the immediate future still the proper one to pursue.

Goodbody & Co., New York: The next important move we expect will be down and continue to advise the reduction of speculative lines.

LEAD PRODUCTION LOWER

January production of lead by countries with which the U. S. trades was 1,000,000 short tons, compared with 1,020,000 short tons in December and 1,020,000 in January, 1927. The American Society of Metal Statistics reports

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High		Low		Feb. 25		Feb. 24		Sales		High		Low		Feb. 25		Feb. 24	
200 Ab & Sir pf	111	94	94	111	111	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
200 Ab & Sir pf	111	94	94	111	111	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
200 Adams Mfr.	260	250	260	260	260	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
200 Adv-Bu pf	39	35	39	40	40	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
200 All Adv-Bu pf	39	35	39	40	40	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
200 Allianc Real	744	744	744	744	744	72000 Nickel													
200 Allianc Real	744	744	744	744	744	72000 Nickel													
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200 Allianc Real	744	744	744	744	744	72000 Nickel													
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200 Allianc Real	744	744	744	744	744	72000 Nickel	72000 Nickel	72000 Nickel											

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ANOTHER WORLD RECORD BROKEN

Women's Swimming Trio Sets New 300-Yard Medley Relay Mark

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—One more world's record was broken at the women's national senior A. A. U. swimming championships Friday night with a team of amateur representatives of the Women's Swimming Association of New York sped over the course in the 300-yard medley relay in 3m. 46.1-5s, exactly 8 seconds off the former mark. The members of the winning combination were Leslie, Linda, Linda swimming the backstroke; Miss Agnes Geraghty, breaststroke, and Miss Catherine Ames, freestyle.

The Illinois Women's Athletic Club finished second and team No. 2 third in the women's swimming association, New York, was third. The combination was: Misses Linda, Linda swimming the backstroke; Miss Agnes Geraghty, breaststroke, and Miss Catherine Ames, freestyle.

National Senior A. A. U. 300-Yard medley race for women—won by Women's Swimming Association (Miss Linda, Linda, Linda); second, Miss Agnes Geraghty, breaststroke; Miss Catherine Ames, Time—3m. 46.1-5s. (New York record).

National Senior A. A. U. Senior 200-Yard breaststroke, for men—won by John Cernak, Syracuse University; John Cernak, second; A. Zisser, Central Y. M. Club, Buffalo, third. Time—1m. 57.5s.

Fifteen-year-old boys' 200-Yard medley race—won by Miss Hilda Huestis, Parkdale Dolphins; Miss Mae Cuttell, Parkdale Dolphins, second; Miss Winifred Smith, Detroit, W. A. C., third. Time—34.4s.

TORONTO IMPROVES PLACE IN STANDING

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL

Points

Won Lost For Age Pts

Toronto 4 1 324 70 48

Seniors 1 1 322 70 48

Western Ont. 0 4 107 108

McGill 0 4 107 108

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—University of Toronto improved its position in the senior Canadian intercollegiate basketball race here Friday night when it scored its fourth consecutive win by defeating McGill University, 21 to 17. With only two games to play the locals must lose both their remaining fixtures to be tied by Queen's University for the title. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

Fraternity Club, Club 4.

H. P. Wilson, Fraternity Club, defeated R. L. Larmer, Fraternity Club, 15-8.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., Fraternity Club, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15-8.

L. H. Sonnenberg, Yale Club, defeated H. P. Cole, Fraternity Club, 15-8.

H. P. Cole, Fraternity Club, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity Club, 15-8.

Harry B. Fisher, Fraternity Club, defeated Yale Stevens, Yale Club, 15-8.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated C. A. Smith, Fraternity Club, 15-8.

C. N. Edge, Fraternity Club, defeated M. N. Zimmerman, Yale Club, 15-8.

At half-time the winners were in front by 10 to 7, but at the start of the second half McMill's combination started to work and the day out until they were only a point behind. The locals called for time out and after the resumption scored four points. Once again the visitors sported and with only two minutes to play were only a point behind. Mitchell scored on a foul throw and in the final minute Faber dropped in a field basket to clinch the victory.

For McGill, F. W. Weldon, R. L. V. Parkinson, 15-8, and R. L. V. Parkinson, 15-8, and R. L. V. Parkinson, 15-8, were the best, while R. M. Mitchell '28, L. Parker '28, and R. D. Currie '28 were prominent for Toronto. The summary:

McGILL

Farmer, c. r. 15 8

McMill, r. 15 8

Carrie, c. 15 8

Johnston, R. 15 8

Waldron, r. 15 8

Newman, R. 15 8

Waldron, r. 15 8

Air Freighters Show Trend Of Ford Aviation Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

chine with plenty of space to walk about the sloping central aisle, and a comfortable wicker chair set beside a pullman window. There is a second compartment in the rear with window seats running across. The walls are finished in the silver-blue dural color, but are padded between this and the outer corrugations with insulation that decreases the noise of the propellers and keeps out the cold. An ingenious arrangement brings into the cabin the warm air that has been used to cool the engine.

1,000,000 Miles Traveled

Our craft trundles awkwardly off down the field with no more poetry of motion than an army tank. We are going to the end of the field because airplanes always head into the wind in starting. There are two other passengers in the cabin, and we immediately exchange exclamations on the adventure. One of the men has never been up before. The other reassuringly tells him Ford airplanes have traveled 1,000,000 miles, carried 5,000,000 pounds of freight, and that during all of 1926 and 1927 they were free from mishaps.

Now our machine has turned in its tracks despite the stiff breeze, and the three Wright whirrings that have been dawdling strike a new full-throated note that sweeps showers of earth off the frozen turf and temporarily rattles our padded cabin. Then our engines burst into louder roar, and we start down the field.

Things happen too rapidly to record. We are heading back toward the airport depot, where a little group is braving the near-zero weather to watch us off. We take up speed like an accelerating automobile and pass the depot at 60 miles an hour.

I keep my eye on the enormous black tire scudding over the frozen sod on one of the landing wheels just outside the window. That tire is thick as a football. There is a hydraulic brake on the wheel, and on top of it there is the also gun recoil mechanism that snubs the shock as it lands.

The wheel jumps a tuft and stays suspended a second or two. Then it takes another hop, and this time never comes down. The space between wheel and earth widens and we bank up against the sky in a mighty spiral that swings us toward the clouds like an apple on the end of a twirled string.

The Wide Horizon

After a circle above the airport, we find the root of the hangar immediately beneath has become the center of an immense hemisphere that has suddenly opened out around us. The little figures with whom we were standing a moment ago are still looking up at us. But the view has now come.

One wonders why there are so few houses. That is because we are in the air and not in an automobile which crawls along paths where human activities and habitations have been.

We see a new earth that is a patchwork of squares and oblongs, with straight black lines running across it—roads and railways. Men have been Cubists all these years, in the eyes of the birds, we discover. Everything looks as if it had been laid out with a ruler.

We begin to think with more interest of the machine we are in. It is a typical Ford all-metal monoplane. There is something about metal that appeals to Henry Ford—it is reliable, and replaceable, and its strength can be predicted in advance, and parts made of it will fit.

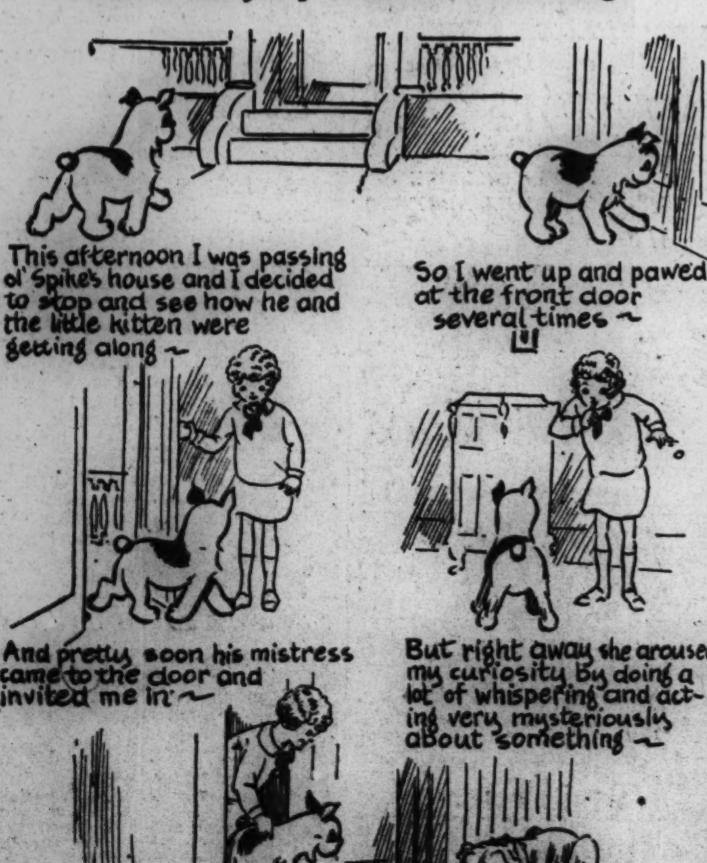
Best of all, probably, it lends itself to the peculiar methods of manufacture that have made the Ford name a household word.

That brings up the question whether mass production of airplanes is a possibility. According to Mr. Ford himself, his thoughts do not turn that way, but toward developing air carriers larger than anything ever flown. My visit to the Ford aircraft factory showed how unlikely is the establishing of an assembly line for airplanes, similar to the one used on motorcars. The size of the machines is the chief difficulty. Airplanes as big as barns stand about in all stages of completion.

Rivets Are Hollowed

Besides the lightness of the metal, planes such as this which carries us are further lightened in every way.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



This afternoon I was passing of Spike's house and I decided to stop and see how he and the little kitten were getting along.

So I went up and poked at the front door several times.

But right away she aroused my curiosity by doing a lot of whispering and acting very mysteriously about something.

And pretty soon his mistress came to the door and invited me in.

And she tiptoed across the room and opened another door and led me to peek in and I did and there was old Spike and the little kitten lying side by side and snoozing to beat the band.

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SELLING THE WONDERS OF POLMET.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Who Pays For the Flood?

WHEN the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives reported the so-called Reid bill for the control of floods in the Mississippi Valley, no little surprise was occasioned by the fact that the measure had been completely rewritten by the committee. As originally introduced, the bill provided for flood relief after a plan which had been recommended by the United States army engineers and approved by President Coolidge. The primary difference between that original measure and the one which is now before the House with the sanction of the committee is that the first provided for a part of the expense to be borne by the states through which the Mississippi passes, whereas the committee bill would impose the whole burden of the first cost upon the Federal Government. Mr. Coolidge's official approval yesterday of the plan of appointing an economic commission which would report to the next session of Congress, the report furnishing the basis of future legislation and the distribution of costs, indicates a willingness on his part to retreat from his original position of insistence upon the states carrying 20 per cent of the cost.

Any expenditure by the Federal Government will actually rest with equal force upon the citizens of the Mississippi Valley and those resident elsewhere. The bill provides that the maximum authorization, from which the costs of the project are to be met, shall be \$473,000,000, which can be raised by a bond issue. The committee bill does, however, in other respects, follow the recommendations of the Administration. It establishes a Mississippi Valley Flood Control Commission to supersede the work heretofore done by the Mississippi River Commission. The new commission will be composed of seven men, to be appointed by the President; and this commission will construct levees and other flood control agencies, and in turn disband and leave the final management of the scheme to the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

In many respects the provisions of the bill are rather vague. It is indefinite in that it does not prescribe any set plan for flood control, although it does suggest that levees, spillways, floodways, diversion channels, storage basins, or reservoirs may be resorted to, whichever the commission finds the more feasible. In addition the commission is directed to make surveys and report to Congress as to various matters directly related to the Mississippi Valley situation, such as flood areas, navigable waterways, utilization of water power, and what share of the whole expense should be "borne by the United States."

In its detail there are many other features of the bill which will undoubtedly come in for discussion in both the houses of Congress. Probably many of them will be changed before a measure is sent to the President for approval. Upon a careful analysis, however, it would not seem that this bill is a flagrant reversal of the Administration's recommendations. It does, however, radically modify those recommendations.

Many members of Congress are unmindful of the charge that flood control is likely to be debated and considered by the Government until time for another flood, or until the public interest is past. The states directly affected are not at the moment financially able to carry any considerable proportion of the expense of an immediate rebuilding of the levees even. The House Committee undoubtedly realized that the first important part of the work must be undertaken immediately, and the best way of insuring that is to have the Federal Government bear the total of the first expense. Once a comprehensive system of flood control in the valley is devised and constructed, then will be time, as provided in Section 16 of the proposed act, to determine what part of the permanent expenses should be "borne by the United States." The immediate job is to protect the valley from another catastrophe.

Business as a Profession

AMONG the many changes which have taken place in the conduct of business, both big and little, during the last quarter century, none is more to be praised than the high sense of honor which has gradually crept into its administration. This idealism, old as the Sermon on the Mount, but comparatively new as business ethics, is finding expression in many ways. Quickened human consciousness has, in a measure at least, come to the conclusion that honesty is the best policy, not alone because it pays, but because it is right; and, happily, because it is right, it is being found that honesty pays.

An earnest of the seriousness of the new régime is the establishment of business schools which are founded at Harvard and provided for materially through the generosity of George F. Baker. Here is substantial evidence of the coming of the new day, for business is being put on the basis of a profession; and graduates of this school entering the field of business are under moral obligation to uphold the traditions of their training, traditions which obtain in all so-called learned professions.

A business man in the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly graphically sets forth the marked changes in business methods and the high sense of responsibility which leaders of industry have come to assume. They see business, not first from the standpoint of profit, but

from the standpoint of service whereby all concerned may gain. This author quotes a paragraph from Owen D. Young, president of the General Electric Company, which, while not exactly a "sermon in stone," yet is worthy to be given an enduring place in the hearts of all young men embarking upon a business career. His words are:

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